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ABSTRACT

The Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Fact Book presents the latest available information on significant national, regional, and SREB-state trends affecting higher education. Trends are presented from SREB's extensive databases on demographics, elementary/secondary education, higher education institutions and their enrollments, degrees granted, finances, student costs, financial aid, and faculty salaries. Information is also provided for the SREB states on enrollments and degrees awarded by race. Six sections focus on the following: population, education, and economy; institutions and enrollment; degrees; institutional finances; student finances; and faculty. SREB state profiles present a selection of statistics from each of the six headings, providing a convenient, at-a-glance overview of the progress and position of higher education in the region and individual SREB states. Some of the findings are as follows: over the last 10 years, full-time faculty salaries have increased faster than inflation in two-thirds of the SREB states; over the last 20 years higher education appropriations in the SREB region have increased from about 10% of state tax revenues to 16%; in the mid 1980s the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in the SREB states grew about one-half percent; and the high school graduation rate has increased during the 1980s both nationally and in the SREB states. An appendix provides SREB-state data exchange definitions of institutional categories. A list of state postsecondary education agencies is included. Contains 67 tables. (SM)

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SREB FACT BOOK ON HIGHER EDUCATION 1988

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

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HIGHLIGHTS

- From the 1980s until the year 2000, over one-half of the nation's population growth is projected to be in the SREB states. The population growth rate in the region is projected to be one-and-one-half times greater than the nationwide rate of 7.1 percent.

- In the last 10 years the number of black students attending college has increased about 3 percent nationwide; 11 percent in the SREB region. Because of these relatively small increases, black students make up a smaller proportion of college enrollment than in the late 1970s, falling from 9.3 percent to 8.4 percent nationally and from 15.1 percent to 13.2 percent in the SREB region. Over two-thirds of black students are enrolled in predominantly white institutions of higher education.

- The high school graduation rate has increased during the 1980s, both nationally and in the SREB states. But, the 1986 national graduation rate of 72 percent and the SREB states' rate of 67 percent are below the respective 1972 levels.

- The total number of college and university students steadily increased between the late 1970s and the late 1980s despite substantial declines in the number of high school graduates. In the late 1980s there has been a brief upturn in the number of students graduating from high school, but the latest projections show that in the early 1990s another steep decline will occur. It will be close to the turn of the century before there will be as many high school graduates as there are today.

- In the mid 1980s the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in the SREB states grew about one-half percent, about 1,500 degrees a year; this was greater than the national rate of increase. Degrees in science and technology grew the fastest in the SREB states (up 8.6 percent); health professions graduates also increased, compared to a nationwide decline; and business and management degrees increased 3 percent. There were declines in the social and behavioral sciences, education, and the humanities. Women earned over half of the baccalaureate degrees. Half of the black students who were awarded bachelor's degrees attended predominantly black colleges and universities.

- Over the last 20 years higher education appropriations in the SREB region have increased from about 10 percent of state tax revenues to 16 percent. There is recent evidence that this trend is reversing. In the 1980s the regional and national trend has been that the proportion of public college and university revenues from state appropriations has declined while the proportion from tuition and fees has increased.

- Tuition and fees for in-state undergraduate students in public colleges and universities in the SREB region continue to be less than national averages for comparable institutions. State financial aid programs now provide over $335 million in funds to students in the SREB states; about 40 percent are awarded in need-based programs, compared to 80 percent nationally.

- Over the last 10 years full-time faculty salaries have increased faster than inflation in two-thirds of the SREB states.

SREB FACT BOOK ON HIGHER EDUCATION 1988

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In addition to Joseph L. Marks, the following SREB staff had key roles in preparation of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1988:* Gale F. Gaines, Stephanie A. Korcheck, Mark D. Musick, Margaret A. Sullivan.

FOREWORD

It is appropriate that the fortieth anniversary year of the Southern Regional Education Board includes publication of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education.* The 40 years have witnessed dramatic progress for higher education in the Southern Regional Education Board states. This *SREB Fact Book* contains evidence that progress continues. The emphasis in this 1988 edition of the biennial reports is on significant national, regional, and SREB-state trends affecting higher education. Trends are presented from SREB's extensive databases on demographics, elementary/secondary education, higher education institutions and their enrollments, degrees granted, finances, student costs, financial aid, and faculty salaries.

In addition, national data tapes provide the very latest information available for the SREB states on enrollments and degrees awarded by race. The findings are that, in most SREB states, black student enrollment and degrees awarded have grown faster than the national rate. But the national growth rate, and the rate in several SREB states, has been small, and in all cases, with the exception of the first professional level, black students are accounting for a smaller percentage of college enrollments than ten years ago. Black graduates also account for a smaller proportion of the bachelor's and master's degrees awarded; a larger proportion of associate, doctoral, and first professional degrees.

The *SREB Fact Book* attempts in every case to present the latest available information. In cases where the information must be obtained from national sources, the latest information available is sometimes not as current as we would like. Where regional information is presented, the annual SREB-State Data Exchange with state higher education agencies provides information for the year immediately preceding. The Data Exchange has been operating nearly 20 years and is widely recognized as among the most accurate and timely sources of comparative data on state higher education.

The *Fact Book* illustrates SREB's ongoing work to provide comparative data and information to member states. This biennial series exemplifies SREB's approach to comparative data. That approach is to compile as many related measures as feasible and encourage the evaluation of them to see if they all support similar conclusions, and to encourage the questioning of dramatic findings to see if they represent real differences or statistical quirks. The value of comparative information often is found to be not so much in providing immediate answers, but in raising questions that may lead to better state policies and procedures.

SREB expresses appreciation to state higher education agencies in the SREB region for their assistance in compiling much of the *Fact Book* information and to several federal agencies as well, including the Atlanta Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the U.S. Bureau of Health Professions, the U.S. Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, and various offices of the Department of Education, including Student Financial Assistance, Postsecondary Education, and the National Center for Education Statistics.

Suggestions and comments concerning the *SREB Fact Book* are welcomed.

Winfred L. Godwin
President

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SREB STATE PROFILES 1988

The *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1988* contains 67 tables presenting the latest available statistics for the United States, the SREB region, and the 15 SREB states individually. Organized under six headings, the tables include trend data helpful to higher education planners and decision-makers.

The "SREB State Profiles," (pages 2 through 7) present a selection of statistics from each of the six headings: *population, education, and economy; institutions and enrollment; degrees; institutional finances; student finances;* and *faculty.* The numbers in parentheses refer to the particular tables elsewhere in the *SREB Fact Book* that contain more complete information and a full citation of sources.

These profiles provide a convenient "at-a-glance" overview of the progress and position of higher education in the region and individual SREB states. The reader should be careful to take into account the wide range of interstate differences that can affect the comparability and relative rankings of the data. While the degree of reliability and comparability of higher education data has improved successively over the years, such data should always be viewed carefully when comparisons are made among a number of states. SREB's approach to comparative data is to compile as many related measures as feasible and evaluate them to see if they all support similar conclusions, and to question dramatic findings to see if they represent real differences or statistical quirks. SREB staff assistance is available to states where the information contained in the report may lead to questions and discussion about education trends in the region.

POPULATION, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMY

	Population				Public Elementary and Secondary Education				Personal Income Per Capita	
	Total (000s) 1987	Projected Change 1990-2000	Percent 25 Years and Over 1980	Percent 25 Years and Over 2000	Public K-12 Students (000s) 1987	Percent Minority 1980	Percent Minority 1987	Change in High School Graduates 1985-1990	Amount 1987	Percent of United States 1987
Refer to Table Number	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)
United States	243,308	7.1	58.6	66.1	40,200	26.8	30.0	-2.4	$15,481	—
SREB States	82,797	11.1	57.9	66.0	14,406	32.2	35.0	3.1	13,789	89
Alabama	4,086	5.5	57.0	65.2	731	33.6	38.0	-1.6	11,940	77
Arkansas	2,386	4.2	58.5	66.4	437	23.5	25.0	2.2	11,507	74
Florida	11,962	20.3	64.1	71.1	1,664	32.2	35.0	15.9	15,584	101
Georgia	6,244	19.4	56.5	64.3	1,159	34.3	39.0	-1.9	14,300	92
Kentucky	3,733	-0.3	57.0	65.9	643	9.1	11.0	0.9	12,059	78
Louisiana	4,504	0.1	54.2	62.4	795	43.5	43.0	-5.8	11,473	74
Maryland	4,532	11.5	59.3	67.3	680	33.5	40.0	-10.1	18,124	117
Mississippi	2,643	6.6	54.2	62.2	506	51.6	56.0	0.7	10,292	66
North Carolina	6,422	11.9	57.9	67.1	1,085	31.8	32.0	-2.9	13,314	86
Oklahoma	3,295	2.8	58.5	65.2	599	20.8	21.0	1.2	12,551	81
South Carolina	3,420	10.1	55.5	64.9	615	43.5	45.0	3.8	12,004	78
Tennessee	4,848	5.9	58.6	67.7	819	24.5	23.0	7.0	12,880	83
Texas	16,937	14.1	55.8	63.0	3,351	46.1	49.0	9.8	13,866	90
Virginia	5,883	11.7	58.6	67.0	979	27.5	27.0	1.9	16,517	107
West Virginia	1,902	-7.2	58.8	67.8	344	4.3	4.0	-2.5	11,020	71

SREB STATE PROFILES (continued)

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1986	Percent Change, 1976 to 1986								
	Total	Two-Year College	Under-graduate	Graduate	First Pro-fessional	Part-time	Women	Black	
(13)	(13)	(15)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	Refer to Table Number
12,682,407	14.0	20.1	14.8	8.0	11.4	25.7	27.8	3.1	United States
3,576,335	26.5	42.5	26.4	24.4	32.3	51.7	37.3	10.8	SREB States
181,443	16.2	42.1	18.4	-8.2	1.4	17.8	32.4	14.2	Alabama
79,182	17.8	69.5	18.1	14.7	-2.0	45.3	36.1	3.3	Arkansas
483,964	40.0	44.0	37.7	40.7	40.1	75.8	61.7	11.0	Florida
195,123	15.0	-6.9	14.2	12.3	55.5	22.7	29.4	11.1	Georgia
144,562	12.2	72.9	16.8	-4.0	11.1	30.3	30.9	-8.1	Kentucky
171,344	11.0	5.5	10.7	11.3	17.4	7.5	21.9	9.2	Louisiana
233,492	11.6	16.3	11.6	13.6	-0.7	25.7	21.5	-4.7	Maryland
101,104	3.5	20.6	6.8	-18.2	-18.2	9.5	13.2	-1.9	Mississippi
322,979	30.0	44.2	31.3	15.7	34.4	83.5	54.5	21.0	North Carolina
170,840	17.7	48.6	21.5	40.3	24.3	106.1	37.0	11.0	Oklahoma
134,115	10.3	15.2	9.7	11.1	38.6	24.3	33.6	2.0	South Carolina
197,069	8.5	57.0	9.8	-1.3	7.9	24.9	24.0	4.1	Tennessee
776,019	24.9	43.1	22.7	39.3	37.1	59.4	42.2	9.0	Texas
308,318	26.2	36.8	26.0	25.2	46.3	40.2	38.2	15.9	Virginia
76,781	-4.2	-14.0	-2.0	-19.7	13.8	-9.4	21.9	-17.6	West Virginia

SREB STATE PROFILES (continued)

Degrees

	Associate		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctoral		First Professional*	
	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985
Refer to Table Number	(28)	(28)	(30)	(30)	(33)	(33)	(36)	(36)	(39)	(39)
United States	617,661	2.0	990,877	1.0	287,213	-1.3	32,972	0.5	75,562	2.7
SREB States	162,183	2.6	281,259	1.3	76,328	0.3	8,063	1.3	20,642	2.5
Alabama	11,857	-0.8	16,334	0.7	4,372	-9.3	264	-6.0	855	-5.2
Arkansas	2,528	-3.7	7,153	-1.8	1,731	-2.3	128	-50.4	354	-2.5
Florida	40,838	-1.6	31,289	0.3	8,599	3.3	982	-5.4	1,823	3.5
Georgia	7,898	-2.2	18,401	2.7	6,267	1.0	713	18.6	1,946	7.4
Kentucky	9,285	30.6	11,572	-0.2	3,419	-7.7	255	-5.9	1,281	-0.2
Louisiana	3,325	38.3	16,070	3.5	4,100	2.3	256	-8.6	1,522	-2.4
Maryland	9,119	5.4	15,690	-8.8	5,217	3.0	696	15.4	899	-0.7
Mississippi	6,852	-9.1	8,644	-4.2	2,271	4.5	245	-10.6	500	—
North Carolina	17,284	-0.9	25,008	2.3	5,291	-3.2	697	-3.9	1,662	5.1
Oklahoma	5,068	0.7	13,287	7.1	3,729	7.7	404	-0.2	1,020	2.8
South Carolina	6,856	-11.6	12,422	1.1	3,065	-3.2	224	8.2	661	0.5
Tennessee	7,338	-3.1	17,029	0.3	4,133	-2.3	598	2.2	1,482	-5.4
Texas	30,754	11.2	56,505	2.9	17,147	5.5	1,839	9.7	4,624	6.8
Virginia	9,988	...	23,958	3.8	5,208	-4.7	647	3.2	1,651	8.8
West Virginia	3,181	13.9	7,897	5.4	1,779	-11.6	115	-10.2	362	-8.6

"..." Indicates data not available.

"—" Mississippi College law degrees were not included in the base year.

* "First Professional" includes chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine degrees.

SREB STATE PROFILES (continued)

HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE

State Appropriations for Operating Expenses						Current Funds Expenditures, 1985-86			
		Per FTE Student 1987-88							
Per Capita 1987-88	Percent of State Taxes 1985-86	Doctoral Institutions	Master's and Baccalaureate Institutions	Two-Year Institutions	Percent of Total Current Funds Revenues 1985-86	Public Institutions (000s)	Tuition as a Percent of Educational and General	Percent for Instruction	
(44)	(45)	(43)	(43)	(43)	(47)	(48)	(50)	(49)	Refer To Table Number
$140	13.4	—	—	—	42.0	$65,067,309	17.9	32.7	United States
135	16.0	$4,485	$3,549	$3,371	47.4	20,427,117	15.9	34.4	SREB States
140	21.1	4,149	3,652	2,871	43.2	1,368,367	15.6	30.6	Alabama
117	16.4	4,485	3,748	3,365	45.3	552,265	13.5	33.7	Arkansas
114	12.4	6,382	7,338	3,480	57.3	1,841,210	14.5	38.4	Florida
112	13.6	5,339	3,134	4,380	49.5	1,283,345	16.1	33.7	Georgia
134	13.5	4,328	4,156	2,518	46.3	929,204	16.0	30.9	Kentucky
114	14.9	2,757	2,539	3,498	48.3	1,085,697	18.1	30.6	Louisiana
136	11.4	5,573	3,812	3,495	42.0	1,093,814	24.0	36.2	Maryland
137	19.5	3,565	3,420	2,363	42.5	748,783	17.1	31.8	Mississippi
200	19.3	6,123	5,148	4,207	52.1	1,841,191	9.6	39.4	North Carolina
117	14.4	3,729	2,482	3,209	45.4	873,404	11.5	33.6	Oklahoma
152	17.3	4,906	3,372	3,186	47.9	975,985	16.5	32.1	South Carolina
132	16.8	4,601	4,096	3,459	43.8	1,115,025	16.1	36.5	Tennessee
132	19.8	3,754	3,085	3,458	48.8	4,465,451	13.0	35.8	Texas
156	15.9	4,261	3,035	2,598	38.7	1,860,619	24.3	29.8	Virginia
124	12.6	4,635	2,850	2,487	52.9	392,757	15.7	33.4	West Virginia

NOTE: See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories.

SREB STATE PROFILES (continued)

STUDENT FINANCES

	Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Undergraduate In-State Students Public Institutions, 1987-88			Federal Pell Grant Student Aid Allocations		State Need-Based Grants		Guaranteed Student Loans	
	Doctoral I Institutions	Master's II Institutions	Two-Year II Institutions	Dollars (000s) 1987-88	Percent Change 1980-1988	Dollars (000s) 1987-88	Percent of Total State Grants 1987-88	Dollars (000s) 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-1987
Refer to Table Number	(55)	(55)	(55)	(56)	(56)	(54)	(54)	(60)	(60)
United States	$1,701	$1,280	$780	$3,809,116	61.5	$1,421,085	79.6	$6,527,890	-7.4
SREB States	1,385	1,135	629	1,152,373	68.5	132,432	39.5	1,414,333	7.4
Alabama	1,323	1,118	600	79,249	60.4	2,260	23.3	51,750	-26.9
Arkansas	1,230	1,060	566	48,738	110.4	3,896	82.8	32,495	28.9
Florida	1,109	1,150	600	147,312	90.0	17,186	44.8	241,307	-4.9
Georgia	1,770	1,338	867	60,579	36.4	4,934	24.9	55,498	-7.9
Kentucky	1,412	1,120	560**	64,139	83.7	12,229	92.4	57,331	-5.0
Louisiana	1,724	1,238	694**	106,053	142.6	1,880	74.9	53,903	-23.9
Maryland	1,740	1,710	900	38,773	15.0	9,051	75.3	104,286	-14.6
Mississippi	1,778*	1,580	600	55,663	40.7	1,406	77.0	43,156	6.7
North Carolina	871	822	245	65,638	7.2	4,559	8.9	45,376	-19.5
Oklahoma	1,061	792	605	61,068	106.6	10,493	58.6	52,737	21.4
South Carolina	2,048	2,060	600	43,896	22.8	16,460	100.0	33,582	67.9
Tennessee	1,404	1,228	681	75,613	46.7	16,500	99.4	81,390	18.9
Texas	900	855	425	224,199	120.2	21,931	21.8	342,773	42.8
Virginia	2,343	2,122	763	53,436	27.2	4,420	21.8	90,589	-19.8
West Virginia	1,366	1,020	653	28,017	78.1	5,227	51.3	128,160	78.3

* No institution(s) in this category, figure represents median for Doctoral II institutions.

** No institution(s) in this category, figure represents median for Two-Year I institutions.

NOTE: See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories.

SREB STATE PROFILES (continued)

FACULTY

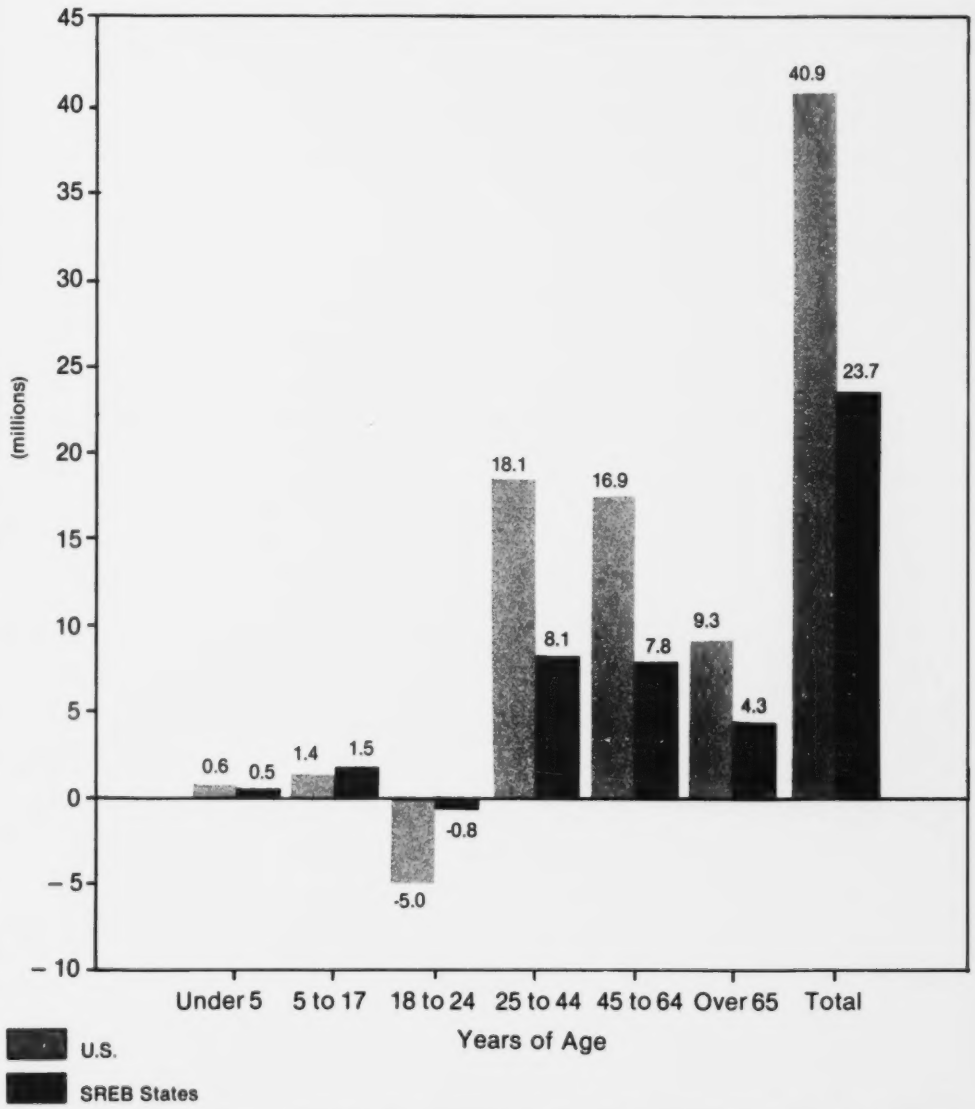
Average Salaries, Public Institutions, 1987-88

Doctoral Institutions		Master's Institutions		Baccalaureate Institutions		Two-Year Institutions		
All Ranks Averages	Percent Change 1987-1988	All Ranks Averages	Percent Change 1987-1988	All Ranks Averages	Percent Change 1987-1988	All Ranks Averages	Percent Change 1987-1988	
(64)	(64)	(65)	(65)	(66)	(66)	(67)	(67)	Refer to Table Number
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United States
$37,794	5.9	$31,894	4.4	$29,167	5.0	$27,528	5.8	SREB States
35,452	4.9	29,981	4.7	33,380	-2.3	29,361	4.1	Alabama
35,275	3.4	29,951	0.6	26,591	1.9	24,235	25.1	Arkansas
39,323	4.6	34,371	4.9	...	...	30,289	10.5	Florida
39,962	3.7	32,996	4.1	30,541	...	26,050	-8.1*	Georgia
38,147	4.9	30,886	5.9	...	...	23,324	1.8	Kentucky
30,952	2.1	28,060	2.2	...	...	22,031	-0.9	Louisiana
39,213	1.3	34,765	6.9	32,033	4.3	33,755	6.7	Maryland
32,610	6.5	24,644	8.9	...	...	22,714	6.3	Mississippi
40,252	5.8	34,467	4.8	33,013	6.8	23,908	5.6	North Carolina
34,386	4.5	30,671	-0.4	28,303	1.7	26,825	3.5	Oklahoma
36,401	5.0	32,946	6.4	28,281	4.3	24,095	2.6	South Carolina
35,741	3.6	32,175	3.4	...	...	27,096	9.6	Tennessee
38,496	10.1	32,090	6.9	31,802	9.0	29,673	4.1	Texas
42,933	7.4	34,581	6.4	32,921	7.7	30,744	7.3	Virginia
34,045	2.0	29,073	3.6	26,764	3.3	24,151	3.3	West Virginia

* Clayton Junior College became Clayton State College, a four-year institution.

NOTE: See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories.

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH, BY AGE GROUP UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES, 1980 TO 2000



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, forthcoming (1988); Series P-25, No. 1010, "State Population and Household Estimates, With Age, Sex, and Components of Change: 1981-86," (1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

POPULATION, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMY

Highlights

- In 1987 over one-third of the nation's population (nearly 83 million people) lived in the SREB region. Between 1980 and the year 2000 over one-half of the nation's growth in population is projected to be in the SREB states. The rate of growth in the SREB region between 1980 and 2000 is projected to be over one-and-one-half times greater than the national growth rate. Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas are expected to lead the region's growth, along with Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia (see preceding graph and Table 1).

- Both nationally and in the SREB region, the "aging" of the population will be a larger societal factor by the year 2000. Between 1990 and the year 2000, the percentage of the population 45 years of age and older will increase while the percentage 44 years of age and younger will decline. (see Table 3).

- In 1987 the number of public elementary and secondary school students in the SREB states approached 14.5 million, representing a slight percentage increase in the past 10 years in contrast to a national decrease of 8 percent. The growth in the number of public school students over the last 10 years was concentrated in three SREB states—Florida, Georgia, and Texas; there was slight growth in Mississippi and Oklahoma; the other 10 SREB states all experienced declines. In four SREB states (Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia) the rate of decrease was greater than the national average (see Table 4).

- The high school graduation rate—the number of high school graduates related to the number of 9th-graders four years earlier—increased between 1982 and 1986, both nationally and in the SREB region. However, the 1986 national graduation rate of 72 percent and the SREB region's rate of 67 percent are below the 1972 levels (see Table 4).

- In 1986-87 nearly 800,000 students graduated from public high schools in the SREB region, less than were graduating in the early 1980s. As the year 2000 approaches, the number of high school graduates is expected to rise on average 11 percent nationally and 10 percent in the SREB region. The growth in the number of high school graduates in the SREB region is expected to be concentrated in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia. Five SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, and West Virginia) are expected to have declines in the number of high school graduates (see Table 5).

- The per capita personal income level in the SREB states in 1987 was $13,789, almost $1,700 below the United States average of $15,481. Only in Florida, Maryland, and Virginia did per capita personal income exceed the national average. Based on the latest revised figures, the per capita income average in the SREB region moved closer to the national average in every decade from 1947 to 1987, rising from 73 percent of the national average to 89 percent (see Table 6).

- State and local government tax revenues rose faster than personal income between 1984 and 1986, both nationwide and in the SREB states. The SREB states' increase of 19.8 percent in tax revenues was above the national increase of 16.5 percent, but the personal income increase of 13.3 percent was slightly below the national increase of 13.6 percent. Tax revenues per $1,000 of personal income stood at $96 in 1986 in the SREB states, $10 below the national average of $106 (see Table 7).

- Per capita state and local government expenditures in the SREB states averaged $2,518 in 1986, 84.5 percent of the United States average. Since 1970 the average for the SREB states has moved closer to the national average, although a considerable gap remains (see Table 9).

TABLE 1

Total Population, Changes and Projections

	Resident Population 1987 (000s)	Percent Change					
		Past			Projected		
		1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
United States	243,308	18.5	13.4	11.4	10.3	7.1	5.3
SREB States	82,797	22.6	14.4	20.5	16.0	11.1	8.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	34.0						
Alabama	4,086	6.7	5.4	13.0	7.5	5.5	4.5
Arkansas	2,386	-6.5	7.7	18.9	6.2	4.2	3.8
Florida	11,962	78.7	37.1	43.4	31.6	20.3	13.7
Georgia	6,244	14.5	16.4	19.1	21.9	19.4	13.7
Kentucky	3,733	3.2	6.0	13.7	2.3	-0.3	-0.6
Louisiana	4,504	21.3	11.9	15.4	7.3	0.1	0.6
Maryland	4,532	32.4	26.5	7.4	12.2	11.5	7.8
Mississippi	2,643	0.0	1.8	13.7	7.1	6.6	5.2
North Carolina	6,422	12.2	11.6	15.5	13.9	11.9	9.0
Oklahoma	3,295	4.3	10.0	18.2	8.6	2.8	4.0
South Carolina	3,420	12.6	8.7	20.4	13.8	10.1	7.7
Tennessee	4,848	8.4	10.1	16.9	8.3	5.9	4.4
Texas	16,937	24.2	16.9	27.0	24.5	14.1	10.2
Virginia	5,883	19.1	17.6	14.9	15.2	11.7	7.8
West Virginia	1,902	-7.3	-6.2	11.8	-4.8	-7.2	-6.1

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, forthcoming (1988); *Census of Population, Supplementary Reports*, PC80-S1-5, "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980" (1981); *U.S. Census of Population 1950* and *1960* and *1970* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 2

Projections for the Racial Composition of the Population

	Percent Distribution of Total Population			
	1990		2000	
	White	Black	White	Black
United States	84.1	12.4	82.6	13.1
SREB States	79.8	18.4	79.0	18.8
Alabama	73.6	25.6	73.1	25.8
Arkansas	82.9	15.9	82.8	15.7
Florida	84.4	14.2	83.5	14.8
Georgia	72.1	26.8	71.6	27.0
Kentucky	92.0	7.5	91.5	7.9
Louisiana	67.9	30.6	65.9	32.2
Maryland	70.9	26.1	68.2	27.9
Mississippi	63.6	35.6	63.0	36.0
North Carolina	75.8	22.1	75.5	21.9
Oklahoma	84.9	6.8	83.2	6.8
South Carolina	69.1	30.1	69.0	30.0
Tennessee	83.0	16.3	82.2	16.8
Texas	86.2	11.9	85.7	12.1
Virginia	78.6	19.0	77.7	19.4
West Virginia	96.6	2.9	96.6	2.6

NOTES: Percents do not add precisely to 100 percent because "other" racial groups classified by the Bureau of the Census are not displayed here. The Bureau of the Census includes Hispanics in the white, black, or other racial categories, generally as reported by the individual.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, forthcoming (1988).

TABLE 3

Age Distribution of the Population, 1980 and Projections

	Percent of Population								
	Under 5 Years			5 to 17 Years			18 to 24 Years		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
United States	7.2	7.4	6.3	20.9	18.3	18.2	13.3	10.4	9.3
SREB States	7.4	7.3	6.3	21.4	18.6	18.2	13.3	10.6	9.5
Alabama	7.6	7.3	6.3	22.3	19.4	18.9	13.2	10.5	9.5
Arkansas	7.7	7.2	6.1	21.7	19.3	18.5	12.2	9.8	9.1
Florida	5.9	6.3	5.3	18.4	15.6	15.8	11.7	9.1	7.8
Georgia	7.6	7.6	6.7	22.5	19.5	19.2	13.4	11.2	9.9
Kentucky	7.7	7.2	6.3	21.9	18.9	18.0	13.4	10.8	9.9
Louisiana	8.6	8.4	7.1	23.0	21.0	20.1	14.2	10.7	10.4
Maryland	6.5	7.1	6.0	21.2	17.2	18.0	13.1	10.5	8.7
Mississippi	8.5	8.2	7.1	23.8	21.5	20.4	13.4	10.9	10.3
North Carolina	6.9	6.7	5.8	21.3	17.8	17.3	14.0	11.4	9.9
Oklahoma	7.7	7.3	6.3	20.6	19.2	18.5	13.3	10.0	10.0
South Carolina	7.7	7.4	6.3	22.5	19.2	18.4	14.3	11.5	10.3
Tennessee	7.1	6.7	5.7	21.2	18.2	17.1	13.1	10.6	9.5
Texas	8.2	8.4	7.3	22.0	20.2	19.5	14.0	10.9	10.2
Virginia	6.8	6.9	5.9	20.8	17.2	17.5	13.9	11.3	9.6
West Virginia	7.5	6.7	5.9	21.2	18.6	17.4	12.5	10.0	8.9

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, forthcoming (1988); Series P-25, No. 1010, "State Population and Household Estimates, With Age, Sex, and Components of Change: 1981-86," (1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 3 (continued)

Percent of Population									
25 to 44 Years			45 to 64 Years			Over 65 Years			
1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	
27.7	32.6	30.2	19.6	18.7	22.9	11.3	12.6	13.0	United States
27.5	32.1	29.8	19.1	18.7	23.0	11.3	12.5	13.2	SREB States
26.4	31.4	29.3	19.2	18.7	22.7	11.3	12.6	13.2	Alabama
25.5	29.7	27.4	19.3	19.1	23.7	13.6	14.9	15.2	Arkansas
25.2	29.2	26.9	21.7	20.8	24.3	17.3	18.9	19.9	Florida
28.9	33.5	31.7	18.1	18.0	22.2	9.5	10.2	10.4	Georgia
27.0	31.9	29.1	18.7	18.6	23.5	11.2	12.6	13.2	Kentucky
26.9	32.1	29.1	17.7	17.2	21.9	9.6	10.6	11.5	Louisiana
29.7	34.5	32.4	20.2	19.5	23.4	9.4	11.2	11.5	Maryland
25.0	29.7	28.0	17.8	17.5	21.6	11.5	12.2	12.5	Mississippi
28.0	32.6	30.5	19.6	19.3	23.3	10.3	12.3	13.2	North Carolina
26.9	31.6	28.4	19.2	18.8	23.5	12.4	13.0	13.3	Oklahoma
27.8	32.6	30.3	18.5	18.1	22.7	9.2	11.2	11.9	South Carolina
27.8	32.4	30.0	19.5	19.4	24.2	11.3	12.8	13.5	Tennessee
28.3	32.8	30.8	17.8	17.2	21.7	9.6	9.9	10.5	Texas
29.8	34.6	32.2	19.4	19.1	23.3	9.4	11.0	11.5	Virginia
26.3	31.3	28.5	20.3	19.1	24.5	12.2	14.4	14.8	West Virginia

TABLE 4

Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

	Public K-12							Private K-12 Enrollment	
	Enrollment				High School Graduation Rates				
	(Thousands)	Percent Change	Percent Minority					(Thousands)	Percent of Total
	1987	1977-1987	1980	1987	1972	1982	1986	1980	1980
United States	40,200	-8.1	26.8	30.0	77.2	69.5	71.5	4,962	10.8
SREB States	14,406	0.6	32.2	35.0	70.2	65.9	67.4	1,186	7.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	35.8							23.9	
Alabama	731	-4.1	33.6	38.0	65.4	63.4	67.3	63	7.6
Arkansas	437	-4.7	23.5	25.0	68.9	73.4	78.0	18	4.0
Florida	1,664	8.3	32.2	35.0	72.1	60.2	62.0	205	12.0
Georgia	1,159	6.4	34.3	39.0	64.8	65.0	62.7	83	7.2
Kentucky	643	-7.8	9.1	11.0	70.4	65.9	68.6	70	9.4
Louisiana	795	-5.2	43.5	43.0	66.5	52.9	62.7	159	17.0
Maryland	680	-18.7	33.5	40.0	80.2	74.8	76.6	106	12.4
Mississippi	506	0.7	51.6	56.0	57.6	61.3	63.3	50	9.5
North Carolina	1,085	-8.2	31.8	32.0	68.6	67.1	70.0	58	4.9
Oklahoma	599	0.7	20.8	21.0	79.3	70.8	71.6	16	2.7
South Carolina	615	-0.9	43.5	45.0	69.2	63.8	64.5	50	7.4
Tennessee	819	-6.7	24.5	23.0	72.4	67.8	67.4	72	7.7
Texas	3,351	17.9	46.1	49.0	70.2	63.6	64.3	149	4.9
Virginia	979	-9.5	27.5	27.0	76.4	73.8	73.9	75	6.9
West Virginia	344	-14.2	4.3	4.0	71.9	66.3	75.2	13	3.2

NOTES: The graduation rates represent the number of students who graduate in a given year compared to the 9th-grade enrollment four years earlier. The "SREB States" high school graduation rate is the median of the rates in the SREB states.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1979* (1979) and *1987* (1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); National Center for Education Statistics, "Key Statistics for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Early Estimates, School Year 1987-88" (December 1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement); U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation, "State Education Statistics, 1972 and 1982" (1984) and "1982 and 1987" (1988).

TABLE 5

High School Graduates

	Public					Percent of Total Graduates in Private High Schools			
		Percent Change							
		Past		Projected		Past		Projected	
	1986-87	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-2000	1975	1980	1990	2000
United States	2,428,285	-2.7	-12.1	-2.4	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.2	7.7
SREB States	796,534	1.8	-8.6	3.1	10.2	6.2	7.5	7.2	6.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.8								
Alabama	42,463	-3.1	-11.5	-1.6	-8.4	6.8	7.9	7.7	4.8
Arkansas	27,224	8.3	-9.3	2.2	-2.9	2.9	3.7	2.5	2.1
Florida	81,753	1.0	-7.1	15.9	26.0	6.9	10.6	7.9	8.1
Georgia	59,775	3.0	-4.8	-1.9	21.6	3.9	7.9	8.3	5.9
Kentucky	37,189	-2.7	-7.8	0.9	-2.2	8.6	9.6	7.3	7.0
Louisiana	39,490	-2.9	-14.2	-5.8	15.4	16.2	16.7	15.3	13.6
Maryland	46,116	-2.1	-11.0	-10.1	4.7	11.1	11.2	12.5	11.2
Mississippi	26,201	1.3	-8.2	0.7	2.8	11.7	11.9	8.6	5.3
North Carolina	66,045	1.1	-5.1	-2.9	-4.4	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.7
Oklahoma	35,514	4.0	-11.9	1.2	26.4	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.1
South Carolina	34,415	1.0	-10.8	3.8	2.5	5.9	6.5	4.8	4.3
Tennessee	43,841	1.0	-13.1	7.0	0.3	5.7	9.5	5.8	3.2
Texas	168,430	7.5	-7.1	9.8	14.5	2.8	4.0	6.6	6.5
Virginia	65,677	1.6	-8.5	1.9	19.8	6.3	6.3	8.9	9.6
West Virginia	22,401	-5.1	-4.7	-2.5	-16.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.5

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1976* (1977) and *1987* (1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); National Center for Education Statistics, "Key Statistics for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Early Estimates, School Year 1987-88" (December 1987) (Washington, D.C.: Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement),; Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, The College Board, and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, *High School Graduates: Projections By State, 1986 to 2004* (1988)(Boulder, CO: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education).

TABLE 6

Per Capita Personal Income

	1987	Percent of United States Average				
		1947	1957	1967	1977	1987
United States	$15,481	—	—	—	—	—
SREB States	13,789	73	78	82	88	89
Alabama	11,940	61	68	70	78	77
Arkansas	11,507	56	60	69	77	74
Florida	15,584	88	88	90	95	101
Georgia	14,300	67	73	81	84	92
Kentucky	12,059	65	71	76	82	78
Louisiana	11,473	67	78	78	83	74
Maryland	18,124	102	107	107	108	117
Mississippi	10,292	51	51	61	71	66
North Carolina	13,314	68	68	77	81	86
Oklahoma	12,551	78	80	83	89	81
South Carolina	12,004	60	62	71	76	78
Tennessee	12,880	67	71	76	82	83
Texas	13,866	86	89	87	95	90
Virginia	16,517	76	83	91	96	107
West Virginia	11,020	78	77	74	81	71

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "State Personal Income, 1929-87: Revised Estimates," (1988), unpublished data.

TABLE 7

State and Local Government Tax Revenues and Personal Income

	Tax Revenues (Millions)	Personal Income (Millions)	Percent Change 1984-1986		Tax Revenue Per $1,000 Personal Income	
	1985-86	1985-86	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1983-84	1985-86
United States	$373,051	$3,521,393	16.5	13.6	$103	$106
SREB States	102,282	1,068,072	19.8	13.3	91	96
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.4	30.3			88.3	90.6
Alabama	4,140	45,736	13.3	13.4	91	91
Arkansas	2,398	26,135	17.9	12.1	87	92
Florida	14,868	170,994	26.3	18.8	82	87
Georgia	7,815	82,069	24.7	19.1	91	95
Kentucky	4,114	41,985	15.8	9.0	92	98
Louisiana	5,640	50,539	13.4	3.6	102	112
Maryland	7,776	75,550	19.0	17.1	101	103
Mississippi	2,533	25,361	12.0	9.5	98	100
North Carolina	7,738	78,654	22.2	15.9	93	98
Oklahoma	4,243	40,493	11.0	4.3	98	105
South Carolina	3,844	38,162	18.8	14.0	97	101
Tennessee	5,172	57,523	24.9	14.2	82	90
Texas	21,546	225,203	20.8	9.6	87	96
Virginia	8,125	89,372	19.1	16.9	89	91
West Virginia	2,330	20,296	7.2	7.4	115	115

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1983-84* (GF-84 No.5, 1985) and *1985-86* (GF-86 No.5, 1987); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "State Personal Income, 1929-87: Revised Estimates," (1988), unpublished data.

TABLE 8

Distribution of Total State and Local Tax Revenues from Different Sources

	General Sales		Property		Individual and Corporate Income		Other	
	1984	1986	1984	1986	1984	1986	1984	1986
United States	23.5%	24.3%	30.1%	29.9%	25.5%	25.3%	20.9%	20.4%
SREB States	26.9	28.0	26.6	27.0	17.5	17.4	29.0	27.6
Alabama	28.4	30.6	12.2	11.6	24.2	23.1	35.2	34.7
Arkansas	29.7	32.4	19.7	18.0	26.5	26.0	24.1	23.6
Florida	33.8	34.1	32.6	32.2	3.1	3.3	30.4	30.3
Georgia	27.0	27.8	26.6	25.7	28.4	30.2	18.0	16.3
Kentucky	21.2	21.4	18.1	17.6	31.0	30.8	29.6	30.1
Louisiana	36.9	37.8	14.9	15.1	13.5	12.8	34.8	34.3
Maryland	15.1	15.3	25.3	25.1	39.1	39.5	20.5	20.0
Mississippi	38.3	40.7	21.8	22.9	16.4	14.6	23.6	21.8
North Carolina	20.7	24.1	22.3	21.6	34.0	35.1	23.0	19.2
Oklahoma	23.1	25.7	17.2	18.2	19.8	18.7	40.0	37.3
South Carolina	24.7	28.9	24.5	22.9	29.5	27.5	21.3	20.7
Tennessee	43.5	47.0	24.2	21.9	6.8	6.5	25.5	24.6
Texas	25.5	25.0	37.5	40.0	0.0	0.2	37.0	34.8
Virginia	16.4	16.9	28.4	28.2	29.4	30.2	25.8	24.8
West Virginia	36.2	34.8	17.2	16.7	22.4	24.3	24.2	24.1

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1983-84* (GF-84 No. 5, 1985) and *1985-86*, (GF-86 No. 5, 1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

TABLE 9

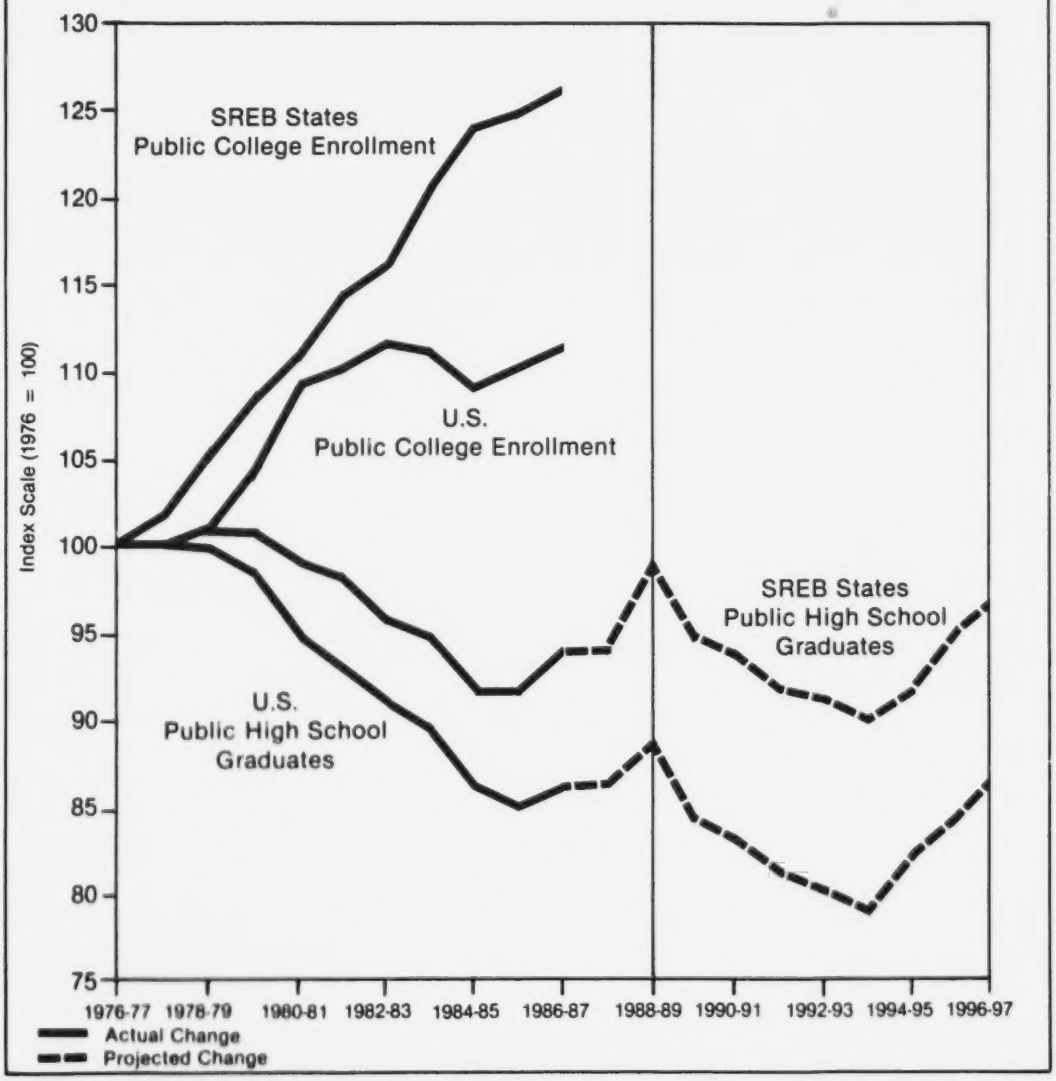
Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures

	Per Capita	Percent of United States Average				
	1985-86	1969-70	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1985-86
United States	$2,980	—	—	—	—	—
Median SREB State	2,518	81.1	81.1	84.1	84.4	84.5
Alabama	2,509	78.2	76.8	82.7	84.8	84.2
Arkansas	2,086	73.2	67.6	69.8	68.3	70.0
Florida	2,518	81.7	87.7	78.4	83.6	84.5
Georgia	2,656	84.7	85.9	84.8	88.2	89.1
Kentucky	2,185	82.7	77.8	86.8	74.8	73.3
Louisiana	2,813	87.5	87.8	91.1	97.0	94.4
Maryland	2,905	104.0	115.5	107.5	96.7	97.5
Mississippi	2,216	81.1	77.3	78.8	74.1	74.4
North Carolina	2,446	71.8	76.7	78.7	80.6	82.1
Oklahoma	2,611	89.2	81.1	84.2	86.7	87.6
South Carolina	2,544	70.7	81.1	78.7	77.8	85.4
Tennessee	2,646	76.9	79.8	92.7	89.1	88.8
Texas	2,626	77.9	77.8	83.0	86.5	88.1
Virginia	2,441	80.8	90.4	84.0	80.4	81.9
West Virginia	2,499	86.4	82.8	92.3	84.4	83.9

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1969-70* (GF-70 No. 5, 1971), *1974-75* (GF-75 No. 5, 1976), *1979-80* (GF-80 No. 5, 1981), *1984-85* (GF-85 No. 5, 1986), and *1985-86* (GF-86 No. 5, 1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

HIGHER EDUCATION HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT RELATED TO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

RELATIVE CHANGES IN NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PUBLIC COLLEGE ENROLLMENT



SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 to 1987; *High School Graduates: Projections by State, 1986 to 2004* (1988) (Boulder, CO: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education).

INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLLMENT

Highlights

The enrollment information presented here comes from two sources: the annual SREB-State Data Exchange and SREB's analysis of National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data tapes containing fall headcount information from the Higher Education General Information Surveys (HEGIS) and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Surveys (IPEDS). The SREB-State Data Exchange is the source of the most current, 1987-88, information for each of the SREB states. In this section, presented for the first time, are headcount enrollment data with breakdowns by race and sex for the SREB states. The information was compiled from the NCES data tapes for fall 1986.

- Approximately 12.7 million students are enrolled in colleges and universities nationwide (77 percent in public institutions) and 3.6 million in the SREB states (84 percent in public institutions). Total headcount enrollment in colleges and universities grew steadily between 1976 and 1986. This is remarkable, since the number of high school students graduating annually—traditionally the major recruiting pool for colleges and universities—fell 387,000 nationwide and 49,000 in the SREB region over this 10-year period; given the cumulative effect of the annual declines, this increase in college enrollment is especially significant. Between 1985 and 1988 there was an upturn in the number of high school graduates, but by 1993 there will be 200,000 fewer high school graduates nationally and 37,000 fewer in the SREB states than in 1988. The numbers of high school graduates will begin to increase after 1993, but it will be 1997 before the total number exceeds the 1988 level (see Tables 5 and 13).

- Nearly 9 of every 10 first-time college students attend college in their home state. And, nearly every SREB state has more out-of-state students enrolling in its colleges and universities than it has residents leaving to enroll in higher education institutions in other states (see Table 12).

- The SREB states differ considerably in the distribution of their college students across the various types of institutions of higher education. States with similar total higher education full-time-equivalent enrollments may have very different distributions. For example, in Louisiana, which has a full-time-equivalent enrollment of 131,000 students, over half are in doctoral-granting universities; in Georgia, with an enrollment of 141,000, less than 40 percent of the students are in doctoral-granting institutions. In Virginia, with a total enrollment of over 185,000 students, about one-third are in two-year colleges; in Florida with a total of nearly 226,000, well over one-half of the students are in two-year colleges. The different state systems and the enrollment patterns they create have significant cost and expenditure implications (see Table 10).

- Students enrolled in two-year colleges, about 95 percent of whom are in public institutions, now account for more than one-third of students in higher education nationwide and in the SREB states. Since 1976, two-year college enrollments have increased 20 percent nationwide while rising 43 percent in the SREB region (see Table 15).

- The number of students enrolled in undergraduate two-year and four-year programs nationwide, 86 percent of whom are in public institutions, grew nearly 15 percent between 1976 and 1986. In the SREB region undergraduate enrollment grew over 26 percent, most of which was concentrated in three states—Florida (38 percent increase), North Carolina (31 percent increase), and Virginia (26 percent increase) (see Table 18).

- The number of graduate students increased over 24 percent in the SREB states between 1976 and 1986 compared to a national increase of 8 percent. Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia had increases in graduate enrollment above the regional average (see Table 19).

- First professional enrollment—enrollment in the fields of chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine—increased by one-third in the SREB region between 1976 and 1986 while increasing just over 11 percent nationally. Six SREB states (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia) had increases above the regional average (see Table 20).

- Part-time students now comprise more than 4 of every 10 students nationwide and in the SREB region. The *part-time* enrollment increases of nearly 26 percent nationwide and of nearly 52 percent in the SREB region between 1976 and 1986 are about two times greater than the respective increases in *total* enrollment of 14 percent and 27 percent (see Table 21).

- Women represent 53.0 percent of all students in higher education nationally and slightly more, 53.5 percent, in the SREB states. The number of women enrolling in colleges and universities increased almost 28 percent nationwide between 1976 and 1986 and over 37 percent in the SREB states. Florida, North Carolina, and Texas showed the greatest increases in the number of women enrolled (see Table 22).

- The enrollment of black students increased 3.1 percent nationally between 1976 and 1986. Over the same period, the number of black students grew 10.8 percent in the SREB region. In four SREB states (Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, and West Virginia) fewer black students were enrolled in colleges and universities in 1986 than were enrolled in 1976. Both nationally and in the SREB region the representation of black students declined: from 9.3 percent of enrollment nationwide in 1976 to 8.4 percent in 1986; and from 15.1 percent of enrollment in the SREB region in 1976 to 13.2 percent in 1986. Only at the first professional level of study has the representation of black students increased—now 5.1 percent nationally and 6.7 percent in the SREB region (see Table 23).

- There were 46 percent more Hispanic students attending college nationwide in 1986 than in 1976. In the SREB states Hispanic enrollment increased 89 percent. Hispanic representation has risen from 4.3 percent in 1976 to 6.0 percent of enrollment nationwide in 1986 and from 3.5 percent in 1976 to 5.2 percent in 1986 in the SREB states. Hispanic representation is increasing at the undergraduate, graduate, and first professional levels of study (see Table 24).

TABLE 10

Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment
Public Institutions, SREB States
Fall 1987

	Total	Doctoral			Master's	
		I	II	III	I	II
SREB States	2,161,212	468,855	199,451	225,269	192,212	256,080
Alabama	132,877	18,507	23,394	11,262	9,265	21,996
Arkansas	52,949	12,101	...	...	19,538	7,433
Florida	225,855	44,224	17,732	26,567	4,067	8,487
Georgia	141,159	25,646	28,397	...	8,337	41,773
Kentucky	94,576	16,426	12,267	...	27,793	13,040
Louisiana	131,383	24,106	...	47,273	...	39,830
Maryland	113,729	30,178	...	11,978	11,703	14,637
Mississippi	78,150	...	29,832	8,355	...	5,677
North Carolina	183,519	36,058	8,468	13,088	34,261	10,139
Oklahoma	96,930	33,833	...	...	...	28,366
South Carolina	87,136	18,316	12,895	3,707	...	17,003
Tennessee	117,200	21,695	15,144	31,098	...	14,191
Texas	470,251	131,832	30,124	47,604	58,526	7,336
Virginia	185,211	41,619	21,198	24,336	10,023	23,624
West Virginia	50,290	14,314	...	...	8,701	2,551

"..." Indicates not applicable.

NOTES: See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories. Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedure: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals undergraduate credit hours divided by 15; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals undergraduate weekly contact hours divided by 30; third, undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals graduate credit hours divided by 12. Data for Two-Year IV institutions in Arkansas, Florida, and West Virginia were not reported.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1987-88.

TABLE 10 (continued)

Baccalaureate	Two-Year				
	I	II	III	IV	
56,490	46,631	639,830	11,194	47,573	SREB States
1,427	...	32,431	...	14,596	Alabama
4,292	...	8,086	...	...	Arkansas
...	...	124,777	...	...	Florida
2,481	18,295	2,475	...	13,756	Georgia
...	17,541	...	...	7,509	Kentucky
...	7,586	...	...	11,712	Louisiana
1,358	...	43,876	...	...	Maryland
...	...	32,270	...	...	Mississippi
6,022	...	74,808	...	...	North Carolina
7,328	...	27,404	...	...	Oklahoma
7,025	2,537	25,652	...	...	South Carolina
...	...	29,518	...	5,370	Tennessee
4,809	...	178,964	6,473	...	Texas
3,727	671	53,773	4,721	...	Virginia
18,021	...	5,797	...	...	West Virginia

TABLE 11

Institutions of Higher Education

	All Institutions			Public		Private	
	1986 Total	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	3,340	2,029	1,311	566	932	1,463	379
SREB States	1,032	580	452	215	328	365	124
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	30.9	28.6	34.5	38.0	35.2	24.9	32.7
Alabama	78	33	45	16	32	17	8
Arkansas	36	21	15	10	10	11	5
Florida	87	47	40	9	28	38	12
Georgia	80	49	31	18	16	31	15
Kentucky	45	29	16	8	1*	21	15
Louisiana	31	24	7	14	6	10	1
Maryland	56	35	21	13	19	22	2
Mississippi	42	21	21	9	16	12	5
North Carolina	128	52	76	16	58	36	18
Oklahoma	47	28	19	14	15	14	4
South Carolina	63	32	31	12	21	20	10
Tennessee	80	51	29	10	14	41	15
Texas	158	92	66	39	59	53	7
Virginia	72	45	27	15	24	30	3
West Virginia	29	21	8	12	4	9	4

* The 14 University of Kentucky Community Colleges are reported as one institution.

NOTE: Three U.S. Service Schools located in SREB states are not included in the SREB state totals: Community College of the Air Force (Alabama); U.S. Naval Academy, and Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (both in Maryland).

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1987* (1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 12

Migration of New College Students

	Net Gain or Loss of First-Time Students Entering State or Leaving State to Attend College			Percent of Home State's Students Attending College in Home State		
	1979	1981	1984	1979	1981	1984
United States (Average)	2,140	2,034	1,827	87	87	86
SREB States (Average)	4,171	3,515	4,017	88	88	88
Alabama	6,155	4,601	4,652	90	89	90
Arkansas	242	-439	-377	86	84	84
Florida	6,887	5,586	6,382	85	87	87
Georgia	1,417	3,615	4,882	81	83	84
Kentucky	1,933	1,421	2,185	87	86	87
Louisiana	2,625	4,299	4,372	90	91	91
Maryland	-7,825	-8,458	-3,533	77	76	79
Mississippi	1,028	1,070	1,101	92	92	91
North Carolina	8,983	9,330	11,833	93	94	94
Oklahoma	8,217	2,644	2,016	93	91	91
South Carolina	2,356	719	2,682	89	89	90
Tennessee	7,502	7,841	5,191	89	88	88
Texas	17,549	16,752	14,452	95	95	94
Virginia	2,566	385	2,680	84	82	84
West Virginia	2,925	3,358	1,741	87	87	85

NOTE: New students are those who are enrolled at the reporting institution for the first time at any of the following levels: undergraduate, graduate, first professional, or unclassified. Data for students attending U.S. Service Schools are included in the state totals for 1981 and 1984, but are not included in the 1979 state totals.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1982* (1982), *1985-86* (1986) and *1987* (1987) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 13

Total Headcount Enrollment in Higher Education

	Total	Percent Public		Percent Change
	1986	1976	1986	1976-1986
United States	12,682,407	78.3	77.2	14.0
SREB States	3,576,335	84.3	83.9	26.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.2			
Alabama	181,443	87.5	88.4	16.2
Arkansas	79,182	86.3	86.8	17.8
Florida	483,964	82.2	79.6	40.0
Georgia	195,123	81.6	75.5	15.0
Kentucky	144,562	82.9	79.6	12.2
Louisiana	171,344	85.9	85.4	11.0
Maryland	233,492	86.4	85.4	11.6
Mississippi	101,104	89.1	88.9	3.5
North Carolina	322,979	78.8	81.3	30.0
Oklahoma	170,840	85.3	87.2	17.7
South Carolina	134,115	78.9	80.7	10.3
Tennessee	197,069	77.0	75.8	8.5
Texas	776,019	87.4	88.3	24.9
Virginia	308,318	87.8	86.2	26.2
West Virginia	76,781	86.6	87.4	-4.2

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 14

Headcount Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges

	Enrollment	Percent Public		Percent Change
	1986	1976	1986	1976-1986
United States	5,363,264	68.7	67.2	10.7
SREB States	2,279,746	78.5	77.9	18.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	42.5			
Alabama	120,144	85.0	86.2	6.3
Arkansas	63,229	85.4	86.0	9.4
Florida	234,830	64.8	64.0	36.0
Georgia	155,554	78.1	75.0	22.3
Kentucky	110,239	82.6	81.2	1.1
Louisiana	155,174	84.3	85.1	11.6
Maryland	138,833	78.9	76.0	8.6
Mississippi	59,909	85.5	84.2	-5.7
North Carolina	187,198	70.7	71.3	21.3
Oklahoma	110,862	81.9	84.5	5.8
South Carolina	91,646	73.6	76.7	8.2
Tennessee	142,484	72.8	70.5	-2.9
Texas	456,931	80.7	81.0	14.8
Virginia	188,076	81.8	78.7	20.3
West Virginia	64,637	86.2	89.0	-2.1

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 15

Headcount Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	1986		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Change
	Enrollment	Percent Public	1976	1986	1976-1986
United States	4,703,436	94.1	33.9	37.1	20.1
SREB States	1,296,589	94.5	31.1	36.3	42.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.6				
Alabama	61,299	92.8	26.0	33.8	42.1
Arkansas	15,953	90.3	12.9	20.1	69.5
Florida	249,134	94.4	49.9	51.5	44.0
Georgia	39,569	77.4	23.1	20.3	-6.9
Kentucky	34,323	74.5	13.0	23.7	72.9
Louisiana	16,170	88.2	9.9	9.4	5.5
Maryland	94,659	99.2	38.1	40.5	16.3
Mississippi	41,195	95.9	33.5	40.7	20.6
North Carolina	135,781	95.2	34.9	42.0	44.2
Oklahoma	59,978	92.4	26.2	35.1	48.6
South Carolina	42,469	89.2	27.7	31.7	15.2
Tennessee	54,585	89.7	18.2	27.7	57.0
Texas	319,088	98.9	35.6	41.1	43.1
Virginia	120,242	97.9	35.4	39.0	36.8
West Virginia	12,144	78.6	15.6	15.8	-14.0

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 16

Headcount Enrollment in Predominantly and Historically Black Colleges*

	Predominantly Black*		Historically Black*	
	Total (All Races) Enrollment 1986	Percent Change 1976-1986	Total (All Races) Enrollment 1986	Percent Change 1976-1986
United States	460,592	23.2	199,261	-5.5
SREB States	195,371	-4.1	177,181	-6.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	42.4		88.9	
Alabama	20,560	-0.5	16,976	-17.8
Arkansas	4,277	-3.6	3,846	-13.3
Florida	10,115	19.7	9,936	17.6
Georgia	18,453	9.4	13,968	-8.0
Kentucky	...	...	2,205	-7.7
Louisiana	21,718	6.7	21,718	6.7
Maryland	15,357	-34.7	10,265	-21.3
Mississippi	14,989	-22.3	14,989	-21.1
North Carolina	25,192	5.8	24,009	5.6
Oklahoma	1,901	68.5	1,901	68.5
South Carolina	9,140	-23.5	7,686	-17.3
Tennessee	15,486	1.5	10,051	-4.1
Texas	20,102	3.6	15,288	-21.2
Virginia	18,082	4.6	17,367	0.5
West Virginia	...	...	6,976	21.6

"..." Indicates not applicable.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded as institutions for black students. In some states (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) the predominantly black and historically black institutions are the same. In some other states (Kentucky and West Virginia) there are institutions that were founded as institutions for black students which are no longer predominantly black. In some states institutions which were not founded as colleges for black students currently have predominantly black enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 17

Headcount Enrollment at the Undergraduate, Graduate, and First Professional Levels

	Undergraduate		Graduate		First Professional*	
	Total 1986	Percent Public	Total 1986	Percent Public	Total 1986	Percent Public
United States	10,943,170	79.6	1,445,909	65.9	273,913	41.9
SREB States	3,094,072	85.1	396,315	81.6	77,125	55.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.3		27.4		28.2	
Alabama	160,972	88.1	15,853	93.7	2,955	70.3
Arkansas	70,628	86.2	6,966	94.2	1,320	100.0
Florida	424,863	83.1	45,364	64.9	6,989	42.9
Georgia	161,902	76.6	26,281	77.8	6,940	41.3
Kentucky	123,931	80.0	16,113	82.8	4,518	56.5
Louisiana	145,813	87.6	19,505	81.8	6,026	44.4
Maryland	200,662	89.4	29,117	59.1	3,713	76.4
Mississippi	91,010	89.7	8,432	83.8	1,662	71.1
North Carolina	290,195	82.2	26,675	80.9	5,965	41.1
Oklahoma	146,168	87.3	20,819	92.3	3,853	57.5
South Carolina	116,350	79.5	15,145	91.1	2,620	70.8
Tennessee	171,328	76.2	20,224	80.0	5,517	47.7
Texas	657,769	89.5	100,473	86.6	17,777	55.7
Virginia	265,773	86.3	36,504	87.9	6,041	70.0
West Virginia	66,708	85.9	8,844	96.4	1,229	100.0

* "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

NOTE: The sum of the enrollments at the three levels may not equal the total enrollment because some institutions did not report enrollment by level.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tape of fall enrollment in higher education, 1986.

TABLE 18

Changes in Headcount Enrollment at the Undergraduate Level

	Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total		Percent Change 1976-1986
		1976	1986	
United States	10,943,170	85.7	86.3	14.8
SREB States	3,094,072	86.6	86.5	26.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.3			
Alabama	160,972	87.1	88.7	18.4
Arkansas	70,628	89.0	89.2	18.1
Florida	424,863	89.2	87.8	37.7
Georgia	161,902	83.6	83.0	14.2
Kentucky	123,931	82.3	85.7	16.8
Louisiana	145,813	85.3	85.1	10.7
Maryland	200,662	86.0	85.9	11.6
Mississippi	91,010	87.2	90.0	6.8
North Carolina	290,195	88.9	89.8	31.3
Oklahoma	146,168	82.9	85.6	21.5
South Carolina	116,350	87.2	86.8	9.7
Tennessee	171,328	85.9	86.9	9.8
Texas	657,769	86.3	84.8	22.7
Virginia	265,773	86.4	86.2	26.0
West Virginia	66,708	84.9	86.9	-2.0

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 19

Changes in Headcount Enrollment at the Graduate Level

	Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total 1976	Percent of Total 1986	Percent Change 1976-1986
United States	1,445,909	12.0	11.4	8.0
SREB States	396,315	11.3	11.1	24.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.4			
Alabama	15,853	11.1	8.7	-8.2
Arkansas	6,966	9.0	8.8	14.7
Florida	45,364	9.3	9.4	40.7
Georgia	26,281	13.8	13.5	12.3
Kentucky	16,113	13.0	11.1	-4.0
Louisiana	19,505	11.3	11.4	11.3
Maryland	29,117	12.3	12.5	13.6
Mississippi	8,432	10.6	8.3	-18.2
North Carolina	26,675	9.3	8.3	15.7
Oklahoma	20,819	10.2	12.2	40.3
South Carolina	15,145	11.2	11.3	11.1
Tennessee	20,224	11.3	10.3	-1.3
Texas	100,473	11.6	12.9	39.3
Virginia	36,504	11.9	11.8	25.2
West Virginia	8,844	13.7	11.5	-19.7

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 20

Changes in Headcount Enrollment at the First Professional Level

	Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total 1976	Percent of Total 1986	Percent Change 1976-1986
United States	273,913	2.2	2.2	11.4
SREB States	77,125	2.1	2.2	32.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.2			
Alabama	2,955	1.9	1.6	1.4
Arkansas	1,320	2.0	1.7	-2.0
Florida	6,989	1.4	1.4	40.1
Georgia	6,940	2.6	3.6	55.5
Kentucky	4,518	3.2	3.1	11.1
Louisiana	6,026	3.3	3.5	17.4
Maryland	3,713	1.8	1.6	-0.7
Mississippi	1,662	2.1	1.6	-18.2
North Carolina	5,965	1.8	1.8	34.4
Oklahoma	3,853	2.1	2.3	24.3
South Carolina	2,620	1.6	2.0	38.6
Tennessee	5,517	2.8	2.8	7.9
Texas	17,777	2.1	2.3	37.1
Virginia	6,041	1.7	2.0	46.3
West Virginia	1,229	1.3	1.6	13.8

NOTE: This table on "First Professional" enrollments includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 21

Part-Time Headcount Enrollment

	Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total		Percent Change 1976-1986
		1976	1986	
United States	5,426,050	38.8	42.8	25.7
SREB States	1,467,449	34.2	41.0	51.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.0			
Alabama	53,727	29.2	29.6	17.8
Arkansas	24,474	25.0	30.9	45.3
Florida	247,671	40.7	51.2	75.8
Georgia	62,379	30.0	32.0	22.7
Kentucky	50,632	30.1	35.0	30.3
Louisiana	45,634	27.5	26.6	7.5
Maryland	124,694	47.4	53.4	25.7
Mississippi	25,398	23.8	25.1	9.5
North Carolina	123,852	27.2	38.3	83.5
Oklahoma	75,339	25.2	44.1	106.1
South Carolina	41,161	27.2	30.7	24.3
Tennessee	67,880	29.9	34.4	24.9
Texas	357,011	36.1	46.0	59.4
Virginia	139,873	40.9	45.4	40.2
West Virginia	27,724	38.2	36.1	-9.4

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 22

Headcount Enrollment of Women

	Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total		Percent Change 1976-1986
		1976	1986	
United States	6,725,834	47.3	53.0	27.8
SREB States	1,915,046	49.3	53.5	37.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.5			
Alabama	95,232	46.1	52.5	32.4
Arkansas	44,215	48.3	55.8	36.1
Florida	259,184	46.4	53.6	61.7
Georgia	102,666	46.8	52.6	29.4
Kentucky	81,063	48.1	56.1	30.9
Louisiana	90,407	48.0	52.8	21.9
Maryland	130,214	51.2	55.8	21.5
Mississippi	54,593	49.4	54.0	13.2
North Carolina	177,768	46.3	55.0	54.5
Oklahoma	88,640	44.5	51.9	37.0
South Carolina	73,509	45.3	54.8	33.6
Tennessee	104,773	46.5	53.2	24.0
Texas	398,162	45.1	51.3	42.2
Virginia	171,867	50.9	55.7	38.2
West Virginia	42,753	43.8	55.7	21.9

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 23

Headcount Enrollment of Black Students

	1986				Percent of All Races Enrollment	
	Total Black Enrollment 1986	Percent in Two-Year Colleges	Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges	Percent Change 1976-1986	1976	1986
United States	1,067,073	42.8	28.8	3.1	9.3	8.4
SREB States	471,372	37.4	34.1	10.8	15.1	13.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	44.2					
Alabama	37,690	38.6	46.6	14.2	21.1	20.8
Arkansas	10,517	21.2	32.1	3.3	15.1	13.3
Florida	44,300	49.9	18.5	11.0	11.5	9.2
Georgia	34,398	22.1	43.3	11.1	18.3	17.6
Kentucky	8,794	31.6	0.0*	-8.1	7.4	6.1
Louisiana	39,244	11.7	50.7	9.2	23.3	22.9
Maryland	35,217	43.8	32.7	-4.7	17.7	15.1
Mississippi	28,800	40.6	49.2	-1.9	30.1	28.5
North Carolina	57,367	42.3	36.9	21.0	19.1	17.8
Oklahoma	10,546	38.8	9.2	11.0	6.5	6.2
South Carolina	25,921	39.7	32.9	2.0	20.9	19.3
Tennessee	27,514	32.7	39.9	4.1	14.6	14.0
Texas	66,654	49.2	20.4	9.0	9.8	8.6
Virginia	41,545	35.2	38.7	15.9	14.7	13.5
West Virginia	2,865	13.3	0.0*	-17.6	4.3	3.7

* In Kentucky and West Virginia colleges founded to serve black students are no longer predominantly black; that is, black students do not make up more than 50 percent of total enrollment.

NOTE: "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 23 (continued)

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional Enrollment		
1976	1986	1976	1986	1976	1986	
9.9	9.0	5.9	4.9	4.5	5.1	United States
16.0	14.1	9.9	7.7	5.4	6.7	SREB States
22.0	21.8	16.7	11.6	7.7	7.4	Alabama
16.0	14.0	8.7	7.8	4.5	5.5	Arkansas
12.0	9.7	8.1	6.2	3.3	3.3	Florida
19.3	18.8	14.2	11.3	7.5	14.2	Georgia
8.3	6.5	3.9	3.4	2.2	2.9	Kentucky
24.9	24.9	16.8	13.0	4.9	7.8	Louisiana
18.9	16.2	10.6	8.2	6.4	9.1	Maryland
31.5	29.8	23.5	19.3	4.5	5.1	Mississippi
20.1	18.6	11.2	10.4	7.9	7.6	North Carolina
7.2	6.6	9.4	3.9	1.2	3.1	Oklahoma
22.2	20.8	13.0	10.5	4.4	4.9	South Carolina
15.3	14.6	9.0	8.6	12.7	12.9	Tennessee
10.5	9.3	5.9	4.5	3.5	4.3	Texas
15.6	14.1	9.2	10.1	3.9	6.8	Virginia
4.7	3.9	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.6	West Virginia

TABLE 24

Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	1986			Percent of Total Enrollment	
	Total Hispanic Enrollment	Percent in Two-Year Colleges	Percent Change 1976-1986	1976	1986
United States	763,182	45.8	59.1	4.3	6.0
SREB States	186,703	48.6	88.9	3.5	5.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	24.5				
Alabama	828	32.9	151.7	0.2	0.5
Arkansas	323	23.5	119.7	0.2	0.4
Florida	47,432	58.2	138.6	5.7	9.8
Georgia	1,806	16.7	178.7	0.4	0.9
Kentucky	341	19.9	6.6	0.2	0.2
Louisiana	3,178	18.1	69.9	1.2	1.9
Maryland	3,637	42.8	168.8	0.6	1.6
Mississippi	643	76.8	562.9	0.1	0.6
North Carolina	1,957	42.7	153.8	0.3	0.6
Oklahoma	2,189	38.8	118.5	0.7	1.3
South Carolina	965	51.0	413.3	0.2	0.7
Tennessee	1,512	50.7	260.0	0.2	0.8
Texas	118,333	46.7	65.3	11.5	15.2
Virginia	3,278	49.4	226.2	0.4	1.1
West Virginia	281	10.3	47.9	0.2	0.4

NOTE: "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 24 (continued)

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional Enrollment		
1976	1986	1976	1986	1976	1986	
4.6	6.4	2.3	3.7	2.5	4.4	United States
3.7	5.3	2.2	5.0	1.8	3.7	SREB States
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	Alabama
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	Arkansas
6.0	10.4	4.0	5.6	4.0	10.1	Florida
0.4	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.7	Georgia
0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	Kentucky
1.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.8	2.0	Louisiana
0.7	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	Maryland
0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	Mississippi
0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	North Carolina
0.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	Oklahoma
0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	South Carolina
0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	Tennessee
12.3	15.4	6.6	15.2	5.3	8.8	Texas
0.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	Virginia
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.0	West Virginia

TABLE 25

Medical School Enrollment*

	Men		Women		First-Year Students		In Residency Training**	
	Number 1987-88	Percent Change 1985-1988	Number 1987-88	Percent Change 1985-1988	Number 1987-88	Percent Change 1985-1988	Number 1987-88	Percent Change 1985-1988
United States	43,203	-5.7	22,539	5.9	16,686	-1.8	53,894	1.7
SREB States	14,053	-5.6	6,447	5.4	5,337	-1.2	15,042	7.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.5		28.6		32.0		27.9	
Alabama	630	-6.9	263	20.6	222	-0.4	692	12.3
Arkansas	373	-8.8	158	33.9	150	7.1	351	20.2
Florida	994	-5.8	480	11.1	363	1.1	1,256	11.2
Georgia	969	-0.4	444	10.7	383	7.0	1,140	11.8
Kentucky	572	-8.3	289	-1.0	221	-1.3	745	12.7
Louisiana	1,185	-1.9	504	-0.4	442	0.7	996	-7.3
Maryland	1,219	-4.0	487	-0.2	432	-2.5	969	10.7
Mississippi	310	-20.3	104	-23.5	105	-11.0	275	-8.0
North Carolina	1,174	-5.3	630	11.5	475	3.7	1,452	8.5
Oklahoma	561	-11.5	208	-19.1	193	-17.2	434	-32.1
South Carolina	579	-5.1	270	12.0	211	-9.4	604	...
Tennessee	1,099	-13.3	452	-10.1	408	-8.5	1,321	10.2
Texas	2,993	-2.5	1,439	4.3	1,186	-0.1	3,260	2.7
Virginia	1,043	-4.3	543	27.8	404	-0.2	1,266	-0.8
West Virginia	352	-6.6	176	15.0	142	2.9	281	6.0

"..." Complete data for 1984-85 was not available.

* Includes allopathic medicine only.

** The total number of residents in all accredited residency programs in the United States as of September 1, 1987 was 81,410—of that number, 53,894 were in residency programs supervised by faculty of United States medical schools. The number of residents shown for the SREB region and each SREB state represents only those under the supervision of United States medical school faculty.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 254, No. 12 (1985) and Vol. 260, No. 8 (1988).

TABLE 25 (continued)

State Residents Entering U.S. Medical Schools						
		Per 100,000 Population		Per 1,000 Bachelor's Degrees Awarded		
Number 1987-88	Percent Change 1985-1988	1987-88	Percent Change 1985-1988	1987-88	Percent Change 1985-1988	
15,802	-2.9	6.6	-5.7	16.4	-3.0	United States
4,791	-0.6	5.8	-4.9	17.7	-0.6	SREB States
30.3						SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
216	-8.5	5.3	-11.7	13.0	-8.5	Alabama
147	3.5	6.2	1.6	20.3	3.6	Arkansas
511	15.1	4.2	0.0	17.9	15.5	Florida
347	3.6	5.6	-3.4	20.0	3.6	Georgia
222	-4.3	6.0	-3.2	19.2	-4.0	Kentucky
354	4.4	7.9	3.9	23.1	4.5	Louisiana
395	10.0	8.7	4.8	24.4	9.9	Maryland
137	-6.2	5.2	-7.1	16.0	-5.9	Mississippi
329	-0.9	5.1	-7.3	13.6	-1.4	North Carolina
135	-24.6	4.1	-24.1	10.9	-24.3	Oklahoma
186	-19.1	5.4	-22.9	16.0	-19.2	South Carolina
254	-9.3	5.2	-13.3	14.6	-7.6	Tennessee
1,072	4.4	6.4	-1.5	20.0	4.2	Texas
363	-9.3	6.1	-15.3	15.9	-9.7	Virginia
123	-11.5	6.5	-8.5	16.5	-11.3	West Virginia

TABLE 26

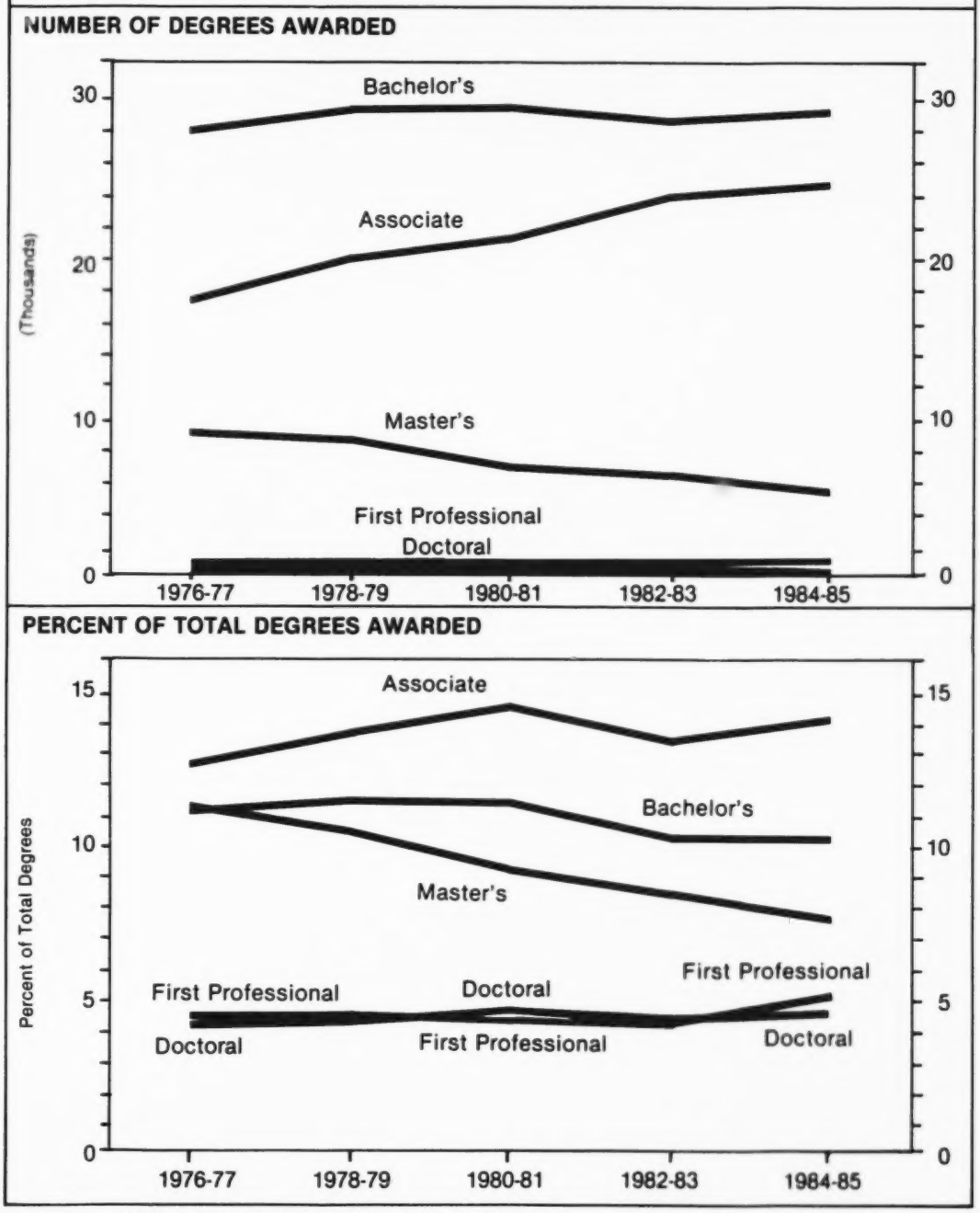
Undergraduate and Graduate Engineering Enrollments

	Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Enrollment 1986	Percent Change 1981-1986	Enrollment 1986	Percent Change 1981-1986
United States	407,657	-3.0	107,196	38.2
SREB States	112,892	-9.6	25,941	58.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.7		24.2	
Alabama	9,280	-2.0	1,078	111.0
Arkansas	2,258	-11.3	179	-10.9
Florida	11,984	24.9	2,739	95.6
Georgia	5,883	-18.1	1,483	34.1
Kentucky	2,585	-20.2	711	31.7
Louisiana	8,068	-37.6	1,020	-2.9
Maryland	7,326	15.4	3,743	282.3
Mississippi	2,743	-13.1	357	41.1
North Carolina	8,162	1.4	1,561	100.1
Oklahoma	4,970	-24.1	1,233	29.4
South Carolina	4,516	-4.2	777	24.5
Tennessee	8,460	-16.5	1,660	19.4
Texas	24,966	-15.6	6,335	38.8
Virginia	9,735	19.3	2,487	87.4
West Virginia	1,956	-40.2	578	-14.9

NOTE: The increase in graduate engineering enrollments in Maryland is largely accounted for by the increased enrollment of part-time graduate students at Johns Hopkins University—from 242 in 1981 to 2,208 in 1986.

SOURCES: Engineering Manpower Commission, *Engineering and Technology Enrollments, Fall 1981* (1982), and *1986* (1988) (Washington, D.C.: American Association of Engineering Societies).

DEGREES AWARDED TO BLACK STUDENTS SREB STATES, 1977 TO 1985



SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1976-77 to 1984-85.

DEGREES

Highlights

The information presented here on degrees conferred comes from two sources: the annual SREB-State Data Exchange and SREB's analysis of National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data tapes containing the earned degrees information from the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS). The SREB-State Data Exchange is the source of the most current, 1986-87, information. Published here, for the first time, are the SREB-state data for 1984-85 by race and sex; this information was compiled from the NCES data tapes. The trends in the numbers of degrees awarded to black students cover the period 1976-77 to 1984-85; the trends on degrees conferred to men and women cover the period 1982-83 to 1984-85.

- The number of associate degrees and other formal awards of less than four years has risen to over 162,000 in the SREB region. The increase in the SREB states (2.6 percent) was greater than that for the nation (see Table 28). Black students earned 14 percent of the associate degrees and other formal awards of less than four years in the SREB region. Over an eight-year period, the number of degrees at this level awarded to black students rose 41 percent compared to an overall (all races) growth rate of 28 percent (see Table 29).

- In recent years the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in SREB states has increased very slightly, only about 1,500 a year, to over 281,000. Even this rate of increase has been greater than the nationwide rate (see Table 30). At the baccalaureate level, science and technology degrees increased the fastest in the SREB states (8.6 percent compared to a national increase of 8.8 percent). Health professions degrees increased 3.4 percent in the SREB states; nationally there was a slight decline. Business and management was another growth area, with regional and national increases of 3 percent. Social and behavioral sciences, education, and the humanities had declining numbers of graduates (see Table 32).

- Black students received 28,664 bachelor's degrees in the SREB region. Half of these degrees were granted by predominantly black institutions of higher education. In the mid 1980s there was a nationwide decline of almost 2 percent in the number of black students earning bachelor's degrees, in contrast to the trend in the SREB states where the numbers increased over 2 percent. The rate of growth in the total (all races) number of bachelor's degrees has been greater than the growth rate of bachelor's degrees awarded to black students. In the SREB states black students earned just over 10 percent of the bachelor's degrees compared to over 11 percent in the late 1970s (see Table 31).

- Women accounted for nearly 57 percent of the graduates in the region earning associate degrees; up from 54 percent in 1983 (see Table 28). Almost 52 percent of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the SREB states were earned by women (see Table 30). Women accounted for 54 percent of the master's degrees in the region (see Table 33). Nearly 36 percent of doctoral degrees in the SREB region were earned by women; nationally 34 percent were earned by women (see Table 36). Women earned 31 percent of the first professional degrees (see Table 39).

- The number of master's degrees awarded in the SREB region has grown slightly, while nationally the number has declined over 1 percent (see Table 33). For master's degrees the fields of study with growing numbers were sciences and technology (11.3 percent increase), business and management (7.6 percent increase), and health professions (5.9 percent increase). Master's degrees in education fell 8.5 percent; social and behavioral science degrees fell 2.4 percent. Master's degrees in the humanities remained virtually unchanged in the SREB region but fell 5 percent nationally (see Table 35).

- The number of black students earning master's degrees has fallen by over one-third since the late 1970s when over 11 percent of master's degrees were earned by black students. By the mid 1980s black students earned less than 8 percent of the master's degrees awarded in the SREB states (see Table 34).

- Over 8,000 doctoral degrees were earned in the SREB region, up slightly in recent years (see Table 36). In the SREB region, the numbers of doctoral degrees in the fields of sciences and technology grew 7 percent; those in business and management increased 7.2 percent; and those in the humanities grew 7.1 percent. Doctoral degrees in education fell 7.4 percent and those in health professions were down 7.8 percent (see Table 38).

- Black students in the SREB region earned more doctoral degrees in the mid 1980s than in the late 1970s, almost 13 percent more. However, the numbers (1,154 nationally and 363 in the SREB states) are still relatively small and are concentrated in the field of education (56 percent). Black students comprised between 4 and 5 percent of all doctoral degrees awarded regionally (see Table 37).

- The number of "first professional" degrees (chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine) increased 2.5 percent in the mid 1980s in the SREB region (see Table 39).

- The number of black students in the SREB region earning first professional degrees increased over 35 percent. In the mid 1980s over 1,000 black students earned first professional degrees—over 5 percent of the total (see Table 40).

TABLE 27

Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Public Postsecondary Institutions 1986-87

	Less Than Two Year Certificates	Associate Degrees*	Bachelor's Degrees**	Master's Degrees†	Doctoral Degrees	Law Degrees
SREB States	65,003	105,270	216,976	58,995	6,647	5,475
Alabama	4,835	5,368	13,874	3,681	276	145
Arkansas	149	1,610	5,490	1,748	112	194
Florida	17,792	24,838	21,102	4,790	614	560
Georgia	6,148	4,222	14,272	5,291	474	313
Kentucky	4,272	3,677	9,322	2,740	179	331
Louisiana	6,028	2,246	13,756	2,912	185	292
Maryland	25	6,515	11,811	2,495	437	518
Mississippi	1,731	4,271	8,051	1,866	262	159
North Carolina	5,846	9,508	16,885	4,550	593	303
Oklahoma	326	5,036	11,248	3,216	310	219
South Carolina	1,684	4,111	9,213	2,855	247	250
Tennessee	6,829	4,040	11,478	3,098	310	292
Texas	9,165	18,772	45,183	13,082	1,863	1,088
Virginia	...	9,140	18,815	4,992	675	704
West Virginia	173	1,916	6,476	1,679	110	107

"..." Indicates not applicable.
* Includes two- but less than four-year certificates.
** Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.
† Includes post-master's certificates.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1987-88.

TABLE 27 (continued)

Medicine Degrees	Dentistry Degrees	Pharmacy Degrees	Veterinary Medicine Degrees	Other‡ First Professional Degrees	Total Degrees and Certificates	
3,650	1,045	314	771	368	464,419	SREB States
212	53	3	89	36	28,572	Alabama
125	...	...	...	...	9,428	Arkansas
210	70	32	74	...	70,084	Florida
170	51	140	81	...	31,162	Georgia
207	95	19	...	...	20,842	Kentucky
250	58	...	74	...	25,801	Louisiana
141	98	63	...	82	22,185	Maryland
121	31	...	53	...	16,545	Mississippi
225	64	9	68	...	38,051	North Carolina
159	75	...	64	92	20,745	Oklahoma
196	45	23	...	...	18,624	South Carolina
214	93	6	55	...	26,415	Tennessee
999	203	19	133	97	90,507	Texas
303	66	...	80	...	34,775	Virginia
118	43	...	...	61	10,683	West Virginia

‡ "Other First Professional" includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, and podiatry.

TABLE 28

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women

	1984-85			Total Percent Change	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women	1983-1985	1982-83	1984-85
United States	617,661	277,968	339,693	2.0	53.8	55.0
SREB States	162,183	70,192	91,991	2.6	53.8	56.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	26.3	25.3	27.1			
Alabama	11,857	5,296	6,561	-0.8	...	55.3
Arkansas	2,528	925	1,603	-3.7	59.8	63.4
Florida	40,838	18,763	22,075	-1.6	53.7	54.1
Georgia	7,898	3,115	4,783	-2.2	54.5	60.6
Kentucky	9,285	3,199	6,086	30.6	63.6	65.5
Louisiana	3,325	1,203	2,122	38.3	58.5	63.8
Maryland	9,119	3,574	5,545	5.4	61.0	60.8
Mississippi	6,852	2,591	4,261	-9.1	60.0	62.2
North Carolina	17,284	7,543	9,741	-0.9	54.5	56.4
Oklahoma	5,068	2,529	2,539	0.7	47.2	50.1
South Carolina	6,856	2,787	4,069	-11.6	56.0	59.3
Tennessee	7,338	2,935	4,403	-3.1	55.8	60.0
Texas	30,754	14,560	16,194	11.2	51.7	52.7
Virginia	9,988	4,468	5,520	...	...	55.3
West Virginia	3,181	1,172	2,009	13.9	62.1	63.2

* Includes other formal awards of less than four years.

"..." Indicates not available.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other formal awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 29

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Black Students

	1984-85		Percent Change 1977-1985		Percent of Total to Black Students	
	Number	Percent Awarded by Predominantly Black** Institutions	All Races	Black	1976-77	1984-85
United States	54,065	18.9	20.9	25.8	8.4	8.8
SREB States	24,299	14.1	27.8	40.8	12.8	14.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	44.9					
Alabama	2,624	23.5	92.6	96.4	21.7	22.1
Arkansas	448	43.3	52.0	120.7	12.2	17.7
Florida	3,278	0.2	21.8	5.7	9.2	8.0
Georgia	1,288	12.0	23.0	130.4	8.7	16.3
Kentucky	2,250	0.0	119.8	755.5	6.2	24.2
Louisiana	824	13.5	74.6	144.5	17.7	24.8
Maryland	1,064	25.2	3.4	-2.6	12.4	11.7
Mississippi	1,940	26.8	1.6	18.1	24.4	28.3
North Carolina	3,156	21.5	3.5	16.7	16.2	18.3
Oklahoma	300	0.0	...	...	...	5.9
South Carolina	1,696	31.5	-16.1	-12.8	23.8	24.7
Tennessee	927	29.1	58.6	108.3	9.6	12.6
Texas	3,332	1.4	20.9	28.5	10.2	10.8
Virginia	1,068	3.2	23.2	10.8	11.9	10.7
West Virginia	104	0.0	48.7	46.5	3.3	3.3

* Includes other formal awards of less than four years.

"..." Oklahoma was not included in the SREB analysis prior to becoming an SREB member state in 1985-86.

** Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded as institutions for black students. In some states (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) the predominantly black and historically black institutions are the same. In some other states (Kentucky and West Virginia) there are institutions that were founded as institutions for black students which are no longer predominantly black. In some states institutions which were not founded as colleges for black students currently have predominantly black enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1976-77 and 1984-85.

TABLE 30

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	1984-85			Total Percent Change	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women	1983-1985	1982-83	1984-85
United States	990,877	486,660	504,217	1.0	50.7	50.9
SREB States	281,259	136,426	144,833	1.3	51.3	51.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.4	28.0	28.7			
Alabama	16,334	7,925	8,409	0.7	51.2	51.5
Arkansas	7,153	3,541	3,612	-1.8	52.0	50.5
Florida	31,289	16,037	15,252	0.3	47.5	48.7
Georgia	18,401	8,890	9,511	2.7	52.0	51.7
Kentucky	11,572	5,575	5,997	-0.2	52.0	51.8
Louisiana	16,070	7,925	8,145	3.5	51.0	50.7
Maryland	15,690	7,217	8,473	-8.8	51.6	54.0
Mississippi	8,644	4,075	4,569	-4.2	54.4	52.9
North Carolina	25,008	11,754	13,254	2.3	53.5	53.0
Oklahoma	13,287	6,931	6,356	7.1	48.8	47.8
South Carolina	12,422	5,894	6,528	1.1	50.9	52.6
Tennessee	17,029	8,471	8,558	0.3	50.3	50.3
Texas	56,505	27,486	29,019	2.9	51.4	51.4
Virginia	23,958	10,700	13,258	3.8	54.0	55.3
West Virginia	7,897	4,005	3,892	5.4	49.7	49.3

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center of Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 31

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1984-85		Percent Change 1977-1985		Percent of Total to Black Students	
	Number	Percent Awarded by Predominantly Black* Institutions	All Races	Black	1976-77	1984-85
United States	57,563	31.6	6.7	-1.9	6.3	5.8
SREB States	28,664	51.4	12.4	2.3	11.2	10.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	49.8					
Alabama	2,515	55.0	6.9	3.8	15.9	15.4
Arkansas	730	40.8	8.7	-7.4	12.0	10.2
Florida	2,338	41.1	10.6	7.6	7.7	7.5
Georgia	2,508	52.6	12.4	13.0	13.5	13.6
Kentucky	408	0.0	2.1	-29.0	5.1	3.5
Louisiana	2,702	62.4	4.6	-7.4	19.0	16.8
Maryland	1,762	45.1	-4.2	-5.0	11.3	11.2
Mississippi	1,979	67.0	-4.5	-5.7	23.2	22.9
North Carolina	3,686	64.8	7.6	-0.4	15.9	14.7
Oklahoma	579	18.5	...	...	...	4.4
South Carolina	1,807	52.2	11.2	10.2	14.7	14.5
Tennessee	1,726	45.1	-4.4	-8.0	10.5	10.1
Texas	3,146	38.2	9.3	1.4	6.0	5.6
Virginia	2,549	60.3	19.7	5.5	12.1	10.6
West Virginia	229	0.0	2.5	-6.9	3.2	2.9

"..." Oklahoma was not included in the SREB analysis prior to becoming an SREB member state in 1985-86.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded as institutions for black students. In some states (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) the predominantly black and historically black institutions are the same. In some other states (Kentucky and West Virginia) there are institutions that were founded as institutions for black students which are no longer predominantly black. In some states institutions which were not founded as colleges for black students currently have predominantly black enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1976-77 and 1984-85.

TABLE 32

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technology	
	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985
United States	94,533	-16.5	175,842	-4.5	242,138	8.8
SREB States	22,156	-12.8	44,111	-4.7	66,706	8.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.4		25.1		27.5	
Alabama	1,009	-1.5	2,197	-8.3	3,926	11.1
Arkansas	438	-4.2	833	-11.5	1,672	10.4
Florida	2,121	-10.6	5,169	-3.9	7,125	17.8
Georgia	1,492	-8.0	2,996	-1.6	4,712	8.3
Kentucky	830	-19.7	1,768	-7.5	2,840	10.2
Louisiana	821	-53.5	2,023	-1.6	4,383	11.6
Maryland	1,425	-26.0	2,976	-17.7	3,118	-14.1
Mississippi	444	-15.1	1,109	-9.8	2,016	5.1
North Carolina	2,748	9.1	5,623	-5.9	5,404	11.7
Oklahoma	858	-14.8	1,570	2.4	3,325	7.1
South Carolina	1,116	-32.6	1,936	-5.0	2,654	13.7
Tennessee	1,628	-6.4	2,786	-0.2	4,372	8.2
Texas	4,040	-11.6	6,913	-3.2	13,686	6.5
Virginia	2,834	1.4	5,310	-0.2	5,709	11.5
West Virginia	352	-12.9	902	-2.9	1,738	5.5

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages, letters, liberal arts and general studies, philosophy and religion, theology, and visual and performing arts), education, business and management (business and management, business and office, marketing and distribution, transportation and moving), sciences and technologies (agribusiness and agriculture, agricultural sciences, renewable natural resources, architecture and environmental design, computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering-related technologies, life sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairers, precision production), social and behavioral sciences (area and ethnic studies, home economics, vocational home economics, psychology, protective services, public affairs, social sciences), health professions (allied health, health sciences). Excluded were degrees in communications, communications technologies, consumer and personal and miscellaneous services, military sciences, military technologies, multi-interdisciplinary studies, parks and recreation, law, and library science.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 32 (continued)

Business and Management		Education		Health Professions		
Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	
238,511	2.9	90,511	-9.6	65,612	-0.1	United States
75,124	3.0	33,613	-7.3	18,177	3.4	SREB States
31.5		37.1		27.7		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
4,874	4.4	1,719	-19.0	1,472	2.5	Alabama
1,876	1.0	1,446	-16.4	491	8.6	Arkansas
9,660	-6.9	2,990	-2.8	1,823	28.6	Florida
4,861	7.9	2,112	-6.7	1,081	-9.8	Georgia
2,707	2.2	1,528	-15.9	821	14.0	Kentucky
4,037	2.5	1,784	-4.4	1,225	-6.9	Louisiana
3,160	0.8	813	-26.6	1,083	-7.9	Maryland
2,603	4.5	1,325	-20.7	663	-0.2	Mississippi
5,984	4.8	2,649	-6.7	1,568	1.2	North Carolina
3,650	9.5	2,339	9.2	866	26.1	Oklahoma
3,421	0.0	1,737	-1.8	629	12.1	South Carolina
4,323	26.4	1,903	-22.6	1,057	7.5	Tennessee
16,477	6.6	7,963	-1.4	3,428	-3.4	Texas
5,468	0.5	1,906	-10.0	1,329	7.0	Virginia
2,023	7.3	1,399	14.3	641	1.9	West Virginia

TABLE 33

Master's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	1984-85			Total Percent Change 1983-1985	Percent Women 1984-85
	Total	Men	Women		
United States	287,213	143,716	143,497	-1.3	50.0
SREB States	76,328	35,405	40,923	0.3	53.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	26.6	24.6	28.5		
Alabama	4,372	2,108	2,264	-9.3	51.8
Arkansas	1,731	731	1,000	-2.3	57.8
Florida	8,599	4,306	4,293	3.3	49.9
Georgia	6,267	2,630	3,637	1.0	58.0
Kentucky	3,419	1,338	2,081	-7.7	60.9
Louisiana	4,100	1,796	2,304	2.3	56.2
Maryland	5,217	2,522	2,695	3.0	51.7
Mississippi	2,271	1,037	1,234	4.5	54.3
North Carolina	5,291	2,322	2,969	-3.2	56.1
Oklahoma	3,729	1,841	1,888	7.7	50.6
South Carolina	3,065	1,240	1,825	-3.2	59.5
Tennessee	4,133	1,772	2,361	-2.3	57.1
Texas	17,147	8,632	8,515	5.5	49.7
Virginia	5,208	2,375	2,833	-4.7	54.4
West Virginia	1,779	754	1,025	-11.6	57.6

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center of Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 34

Master's Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1984-85		Percent Change 1977-1985		Percent of Total to Black Students	
	Number	Percent Awarded by Predominantly Black* Institutions	All Races	Black	1976-77	1984-85
United States	13,960	19.8	-11.7	-33.7	6.6	5.0
SREB States	5,895	36.3	-7.2	-36.1	11.3	7.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	42.2					
Alabama	489	43.1	-24.2	-47.1	16.1	11.2
Arkansas	161	0.0	-5.4	-16.1	10.5	9.3
Florida	557	5.2	0.6	-27.8	9.0	6.5
Georgia	646	44.7	-23.9	-47.6	15.0	10.3
Kentucky	103	0.0	-30.2	-30.4	3.0	3.0
Louisiana	547	41.9	-7.7	-39.5	20.4	13.3
Maryland	436	38.3	-4.7	-26.5	10.8	8.4
Mississippi	482	58.3	-38.1	-51.3	27.0	21.3
North Carolina	498	44.8	-5.5	-25.0	11.9	9.4
Oklahoma	132	0.0	...	...	...	3.6
South Carolina	332	40.7	-19.6	-42.4	15.1	10.8
Tennessee	254	28.3	-21.6	-48.9	9.4	6.1
Texas	798	37.8	-0.1	-32.4	7.1	4.8
Virginia	425	48.0	-3.3	-16.0	9.5	8.2
West Virginia	35	0.0	-17.6	-16.7	1.9	2.0

"..." Oklahoma was not included in the SREB analysis prior to becoming an SREB member state in 1985-86.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded as institutions for black students. In some states (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) the predominantly black and historically black institutions are the same. In some other states (Kentucky and West Virginia) there are institutions that were founded as institutions for black students which are no longer predominantly black. In some states institutions which were not founded as colleges for black students currently have predominantly black enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1976-77 and 1984-85.

TABLE 35

Master's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technology	
	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985
United States	21,926	-5.0	39,309	-2.8	49,697	7.6
SREB States	5,142	0.3	8,622	-2.4	12,216	11.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.5		21.9		24.6	
Alabama	95	-12.8	682	-0.7	529	25.1
Arkansas	78	32.2	177	28.3	359	-0.6
Florida	347	-0.9	941	0.1	1,147	5.9
Georgia	149	-26.6	541	-2.7	941	14.9
Kentucky	313	-7.7	506	-1.0	398	-3.4
Louisiana	330	18.3	434	-7.7	671	26.4
Maryland	415	-21.4	962	1.2	852	32.3
Mississippi	137	52.2	232	2.2	401	41.7
North Carolina	363	11.3	622	-5.9	868	5.3
Oklahoma	135	-8.8	473	8.5	602	33.5
South Carolina	249	-8.1	239	3.0	478	10.1
Tennessee	300	-8.5	484	-7.3	598	-3.1
Texas	1,705	3.2	1,534	-1.1	3,138	12.3
Virginia	459	20.5	635	-17.6	981	-0.5
West Virginia	67	4.7	160	-10.1	253	-19.2

NOTES: See notes to Table 32 for subject area definitions.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 35 (continued)

Business and Management		Education		Health Professions		
Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	
67,953	3.6	76,398	-10.2	17,525	1.8	United States
16,075	7.6	26,376	-8.5	4,527	5.9	SREB States
23.7		34.5		25.8		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
1,044	3.7	1,572	-26.7	376	3.3	Alabama
168	-10.6	817	-8.7	80	-16.7	Arkansas
2,705	1.3	2,819	5.5	316	12.9	Florida
1,354	3.0	2,842	-1.5	281	1.4	Georgia
333	-13.1	1,570	-8.5	149	-16.8	Kentucky
749	18.7	1,483	-15.5	313	13.0	Louisiana
1,143	13.1	1,006	-15.1	456	5.6	Maryland
351	10.7	959	-10.6	124	30.5	Mississippi
907	7.1	1,790	-15.4	472	6.8	North Carolina
783	22.7	1,412	-6.8	167	34.7	Oklahoma
436	22.8	1,420	-11.4	138	-2.1	South Carolina
657	0.5	1,747	-0.7	239	5.8	Tennessee
4,113	12.3	4,630	-2.4	895	1.7	Texas
1,142	13.5	1,468	-18.3	406	12.2	Virginia
190	-24.3	841	-13.4	115	17.3	West Virginia

TABLE 36

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	1984-85			Total Percent Change	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women	1983-1985	1982-83	1984-85
United States	32,972	21,714	11,258	0.5	33.2	34.1
SREB States	8,063	5,172	2,891	1.3	35.0	35.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	24.5	23.8	25.7			
Alabama	264	146	118	-6.0	43.4	44.7
Arkansas	128	88	40	-50.4	26.0	31.3
Florida	982	608	374	-5.4	39.8	38.1
Georgia	713	452	261	18.6	36.4	36.6
Kentucky	255	200	55	-5.9	20.7	21.6
Louisiana	256	185	71	-8.6	29.3	27.7
Maryland	696	390	306	15.4	40.1	44.0
Mississippi	245	160	85	-10.6	36.1	34.7
North Carolina	697	444	253	-3.9	35.4	36.3
Oklahoma	404	282	122	-0.2	34.8	30.2
South Carolina	224	158	66	8.2	26.6	29.5
Tennessee	598	366	232	2.2	38.3	38.8
Texas	1,839	1,197	642	9.7	33.2	34.9
Virginia	647	424	223	3.2	33.7	34.5
West Virginia	115	72	43	-10.2	30.5	37.4

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 37

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1984-85		Percent of Total to Black Students	
	Number	Percent Awarded by Predominantly Black * Institutions	1976-77	1984-85
United States	1,154	9.1	3.8	3.6
SREB States	363	14.6	4.3	4.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.5			
Alabama	20	0.0	5.8	7.6
Arkansas	4	0.0	2.8	3.1
Florida	56	0.0	7.7	5.8
Georgia	56	60.7	4.7	7.8
Kentucky	6	0.0	0.4	2.4
Louisiana	9	0.0	2.6	3.5
Maryland	33	3.0	3.8	4.7
Mississippi	20	15.0	7.6	8.2
North Carolina	31	0.0	1.7	4.4
Oklahoma	11	0.0	...	2.7
South Carolina	7	0.0	8.0	3.1
Tennessee	37	18.9	2.5	6.2
Texas	49	16.3	3.4	2.8
Virginia	23	0.0	3.5	3.6
West Virginia	1	0.0	1.7	0.9

"..." Oklahoma was not included in the SREB analysis prior to becoming an SREB member state in 1985-86.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded as institutions for black students. In some states (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) the predominantly black and historically black institutions are the same. In some other states (Kentucky and West Virginia) there are institutions that were founded as institutions for black students which are no longer predominantly black. In some states institutions which were not founded as colleges for black students currently have predominantly black enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1976-77 and 1984-85.

TABLE 38

Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technology	
	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985
United States	3,981	-1.0	6,653	-2.8	12,322	5.8
SREB States	874	7.1	1,402	0.1	2,732	7.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	22.0		21.1		22.2	
Alabama	11	120.0	35	-14.6	84	9.1
Arkansas	6	-33.3	11	-21.4	50	0.0
Florida	48	9.1	240	6.2	242	9.0
Georgia	88	22.2	112	-15.8	196	10.1
Kentucky	102	-14.3	40	14.3	65	10.2
Louisiana	61	-6.2	35	-12.5	95	-5.9
Maryland	68	9.7	136	29.5	249	10.7
Mississippi	20	185.7	37	-31.5	53	-10.2
North Carolina	75	21.0	142	2.2	331	-8.6
Oklahoma	32	146.2	43	-33.8	132	6.5
South Carolina	19	11.8	31	10.7	105	14.1
Tennessee	76	15.2	115	-4.2	156	7.6
Texas	225	12.5	282	8.0	658	11.0
Virginia	42	-41.7	127	10.4	283	19.9
West Virginia	1	-66.7	16	-33.3	33	6.5

NOTE: See notes to Table 32 for subject area definitions.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 38 (continued)

Business and Management		Education		Health Professions		
Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	
866	7.0	7,151	-5.3	1,199	3.5	United States
311	7.2	2,218	-7.4	366	-7.8	SREB States
35.9		31.0		30.5		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
8	-38.5	103	-14.9	21	-4.5	Alabama
20	-4.8	41	20.6	0	...	Arkansas
31	10.7	365	-24.4	28	115.4	Florida
34	-5.6	243	20.3	23	109.1	Georgia
5	0.0	28	-12.5	13	0.0	Kentucky
14	-30.0	36	-32.1	15	1400.0	Louisiana
7	-30.0	133	-3.6	82	51.9	Maryland
20	53.8	105	-1.9	6	200.0	Mississippi
13	44.4	99	-20.8	23	-14.8	North Carolina
18	-10.0	155	-4.9	16	33.3	Oklahoma
19	11.8	50	-5.7	0	...	South Carolina
18	20.0	219	-0.9	8	14.3	Tennessee
80	42.9	441	1.8	112	21.7	Texas
16	-20.0	152	-13.6	10	233.3	Virginia
8	14.3	48	-9.4	9	-10.0	West Virginia

"..." Indicates not applicable.

TABLE 39

First Professional Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	1984-85			Total Percent Change	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women	1983-1985	1982-83	1984-85
United States	75,562	50,780	24,782	2.7	29.9	32.8
SREB States	20,642	14,273	6,369	2.5	26.7	30.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.3	28.1	25.7			
Alabama	855	599	256	-5.2	26.6	29.9
Arkansas	354	267	87	-2.5	23.7	24.6
Florida	1,823	1,143	680	3.5	32.1	37.3
Georgia	1,946	1,350	596	7.4	23.7	30.6
Kentucky	1,281	927	354	-0.2	22.7	27.6
Louisiana	1,522	1,052	470	-2.4	26.7	30.9
Maryland	899	580	319	-0.7	31.6	35.5
Mississippi	500	387	113	—	18.1	22.6
North Carolina	1,662	1,143	519	5.1	26.7	31.2
Oklahoma	1,020	711	309	2.8	27.3	30.3
South Carolina	661	515	146	0.5	22.5	22.1
Tennessee	1,482	1,100	382	-5.4	24.5	25.8
Texas	4,624	3,164	1,460	6.8	27.3	31.6
Virginia	1,651	1,079	572	8.8	29.3	34.6
West Virginia	362	256	106	-8.6	26.5	29.3

"—" Mississippi College law degrees were not included in the base year.

NOTE: "First Professional" includes chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine degrees.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 40

First Professional Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1984-85		Percent Change 1977-1985		Percent of Total to Black Students	
	Number	Percent Awarded by Predominantly Black* Institutions	All Races	Black	1976-77	1984-85
United States	3,029	22.4	10.3	19.4	3.9	4.2
SREB States	1,013	37.5	23.3	35.4	4.7	5.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.4					
Alabama	48	47.9	14.5	14.3	5.6	5.6
Arkansas	11	0.0	3.2	-8.3	3.5	3.1
Florida	44	2.3	7.3	-26.7	3.5	2.4
Georgia	167	51.5	63.1	70.4	8.2	8.6
Kentucky	21	0.0	7.1	-4.5	1.8	1.6
Louisiana	107	49.5	19.2	98.1	4.2	7.0
Maryland	69	0.0	-2.1	40.8	5.3	7.7
Mississippi	34	0.0	18.8	142.9	3.3	6.8
North Carolina	116	35.3	36.5	43.2	6.7	7.0
Oklahoma	17	0.0	...	...	...	1.7
South Carolina	12	0.0	-19.0	9.1	2.0	2.6
Tennessee	147	70.1	13.7	11.4	10.1	9.9
Texas	150	30.7	13.9	27.1	3.2	3.6
Virginia	82	32.9	38.5	67.3	4.1	5.0
West Virginia	3	0.0	43.7	-50.0	2.4	0.8

"..." Oklahoma was not included in the SREB analysis prior to becoming an SREB member state in 1985-86.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded as institutions for black students. In some states (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) the predominantly black and historically black institutions are the same. In some other states (Kentucky and West Virginia) there are institutions that were founded as institutions for black students which are no longer predominantly black. In some states institutions which were not founded as colleges for black students currently have predominantly black enrollment.

NOTE: "First Professional" includes chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine degrees.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1976-77 and 1984-85.

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TABLE 41

Degrees Awarded in Engineering and Engineering-Related Technologies

	Associate		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctoral	
	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985	Number 1984-85	Percent Change 1983-1985
United States	53,200	6.3	96,379	7.5	21,542	11.3	3,230	14.1
SREB States	14,109	-3.5	26,644	7.3	4,876	18.2	640	17.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	26.5		27.6		22.6		19.8	
Alabama	704	-52.8	1,660	21.2	150	14.5	18	63.6
Arkansas	304	27.7	436	21.4	209	4.5	7	75.0
Florida	2,477	-9.6	3,398	22.1	445	20.6	55	44.7
Georgia	478	11.9	1,904	-5.4	435	27.9	35	-31.4
Kentucky	1,007	65.9	940	-0.4	160	-11.6	7	-22.2
Louisiana	366	-0.5	2,062	10.7	321	67.2	18	12.5
Maryland	351	6.7	1,006	-28.9	275	29.7	49	88.5
Mississippi	596	21.4	679	-2.6	122	82.1	7	-41.7
North Carolina	1,376	1.7	1,742	14.5	250	47.9	50	22.0
Oklahoma	682	65.1	1,390	5.6	297	33.2	47	14.6
South Carolina	793	3.9	960	17.9	200	42.9	23	4.5
Tennessee	911	-16.9	1,980	10.2	248	-1.2	43	30.3
Texas	1,716	-22.4	5,603	6.7	1,239	13.3	177	14.2
Virginia	962	-41.4	2,017	9.5	388	-1.0	90	21.6
West Virginia	477	7.2	867	3.0	137	-17.0	14	40.0

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

TABLE 42

New Doctoral Programs in Public Universities in the SREB States

	By State			By Program			
	1973-1977	1978-1982	1983-1987		1973-1977	1978-1982	1983-1987
SREB States	78	140	132	Agriculture	6	8	2
				Architecture/Environmental Design	1	1	0
Alabama	8	10	3	Area Studies	0	0	3
Arkansas	2	4	0	Biological Sciences	10	17	10
Florida	3	22	32	Business & Management	2	4	8
				Communications	1	1	4
Georgia	3	5	10	Computer & Information Sciences	1	6	16
Kentucky	0	8	3	Education	6	32	20
Louisiana	1	8	10	Engineering	10	15	15
				Fine & Applied Arts	4	5	2
Maryland	4	11	10	Foreign Languages	1	0	3
Mississippi	3	5	3	Health Professions	13	15	20
North Carolina	3	7	3	Home Economics	3	4	2
				Letters	1	2	3
Oklahoma	...	...	...	Library Sciences	1	0	1
South Carolina	4	12	10	Mathematics	1	3	2
Tennessee	6	15	7	Physical Sciences	2	7	6
				Psychology	3	8	3
Texas	26	7	16	Public Affairs & Services	4	4	5
Virginia	14	22	13	Social Sciences	4	5	7
West Virginia	1	4	2	Interdisciplinary Studies	4	3	0

"..." Oklahoma was not included in this survey prior to becoming an SREB member state in 1985-86.

NOTE: "Program" is defined according to the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) classification system prior to conversion to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). This table does not show another factor pertaining to doctoral programs—the number of programs that have been discontinued by state or institutional action.

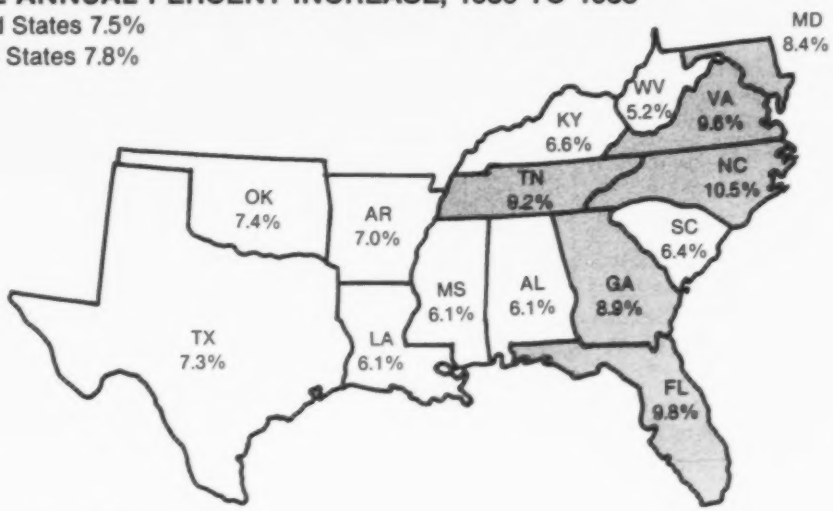
SOURCE: SREB-State Doctoral Information Exchange, 1973, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1983, and 1987.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCES

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION-RELATED OPERATING EXPENSES*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT INCREASE, 1980 TO 1988

United States 7.5%
SREB States 7.8%

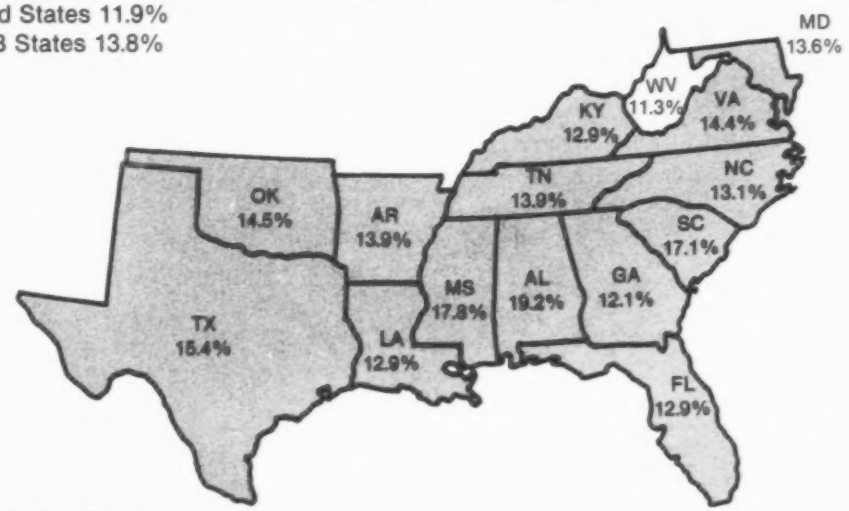


Increase At or Above U.S. Average Increase of 7.5%

Increase Below 7.5%

AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT INCREASE, 1970 TO 1980

United States 11.9%
SREB States 13.8%



Increase At or Above U.S. Average Increase of 11.9%

Increase Below 11.9%

* See Table 44 for explanatory note.

SOURCE: M.M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1969-70* (1969), and *1979-80 (1979)*, and *1987-88* (1987) (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges).

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INSTITUTIONAL FINANCES

Highlights

- For the SREB region, the states' appropriations for educational and general operating expenses of public higher education institutions in 1987-88 were $8.4 billion. This averaged $4,485 per full-time-equivalent student in doctoral-granting institutions; $3,549 per full-time-equivalent student in master's and baccalaureate institutions; and $3,371 for each full-time-equivalent student in two-year colleges including postsecondary vocational-technical schools (see Table 43).

- Total state appropriations for higher education-related operating expenses (including amounts for private higher education institutions and students, higher education coordinating and governing boards, state student aid, and health programs) topped the $34 billion mark in the United States in 1987-88. In the SREB region, the amount was $11.2 billion—$135 for every man, woman, and child in the SREB states. The rate of growth between 1980 and 1988 of these state appropriations in the SREB region (7.8 percent) exceeded the nationwide growth rate of 7.5 percent. This reflects the pattern of the 1970s when the region's state appropriation growth (13.8 percent) exceeded the nation's (11.9 percent). The 1987-88 appropriation per person for the SREB region stood at 96.5 percent of the U.S. amount, down from 99.9 percent in 1980, but up from the 90.0 percent level of 1970 and the 92.1 percent level of 1960 (see Table 44).

- Over the 20 years between 1966 and 1986, state appropriations in the SREB region for higher education-related operating expenses moved from 9.9 percent of state tax revenues to 16.0 percent. Throughout this period the SREB region has appropriated a larger percent of state taxes to higher education than have states nationwide (see Table 45).

- Total "current funds" revenues and expenditures of public higher education nationwide in fiscal year 1986 were nearly $66.9 billion. When revenues of private higher education institutions are added, the total was more than $100 billion. In the SREB region "current funds" revenues exceeded $21 billion for public higher education and were over $6.9 billion for private higher education. Higher education institutions in 12 SREB states had expenditures of over $1 billion; in 4 SREB states the amount exceeded $2 billion (see Tables 46 and 48).

- State appropriations accounted for 42 percent of public higher education revenues nationwide in fiscal year 1986, compared to 47 percent in the SREB region. In the 1980s, both nationally and in the SREB region, the share of revenues from state appropriations has declined while the share from tuition and fees has increased. Tuition and fees, the next largest source of revenues, contributed over 14 percent nationally and over 12 percent regionally. "Educational and general support" accounts for over one-half of the expenditures (see Tables 47 and 49).

- In fiscal year 1986, the federal government pledged about $3.3 billion dollars in grants and contracts to universities and colleges in the SREB region compared to $2.9 billion in 1983-84. The Departments of Education and Health and Human Services pledged the largest amounts, $1.2 billion and $964 million, respectively. Universities and colleges in the SREB states were slated to receive approximately 43 percent of all Department of Defense contracts and grants (down about 5 percentage points from 1983-84) but only about 16 percent of National Science Foundation contracts and grants (see Table 51).

- In the 1980s, federal research and development funds to universities and colleges in the SREB states (public and private) have increased almost 69 percent, compared to a nationwide increase of 57 percent. In fiscal year 1986 over $1.7 billion in research and development funds were pledged to colleges and universities in the SREB states (see Table 52).

TABLE 43

Educational and General Appropriations and Appropriations per Full-Time-Equivalent Student in Public Institutions, SREB States

	Total Appropriations (000s) 1987-88	Appropriations Per FTE Student						
		Doctoral Institutions				Master's and Baccalaureate Institutions		
		I	II	III	All Doctoral Institutions	Master's I	Master's II	Baccalaureate
SREB States	$8,370,112	$4,730	$4,590	$3,875	$4,485	$3,673	$3,504	$3,330
Alabama	474,978	3,650	4,495	4,250	4,149	3,958	3,608	2,354
Arkansas	198,651	4,484	...	...	4,484	3,723	3,693	3,957
Florida	1,091,237	6,542	5,813	6,494	6,382	7,083	7,460	...
Georgia	616,306	5,569	5,130	...	5,339	2,703	3,251	2,602
Kentucky	356,944	4,156	4,558	...	4,328	3,991	4,508	...
Louisiana	369,386	3,300	...	2,480	2,757	...	2,539	...
Maryland	493,844	5,478	...	5,813	5,573	3,033	4,322	5,019
Mississippi	231,793	...	3,671	3,184	3,565	...	3,420	...
North Carolina	934,496	6,819	5,340	4,714	6,123	4,986	5,079	6,189
Oklahoma	302,684	3,729	...	...	3,729	...	2,373	2,902
South Carolina	342,134	5,179	4,588	4,661	4,906	...	3,601	2,816
Tennessee	495,652	5,250	4,714	4,094	4,601	...	4,096	...
Texas	1,646,083	3,935	4,032	3,079	3,754	2,975	3,824	3,301
Virginia	646,763	4,439	4,735	3,544	4,261	2,742	3,124	3,262
West Virginia	169,160	4,635	...	...	4,635	3,038	3,470	2,671

"..." Not applicable or not available.

NOTES: See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories. These figures represent appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes, including staff benefits. Amounts for two-year institutions include state and local appropriations; amounts for doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate institutions are based on state appropriations only. Amounts exclude appropriations for capital improvements, debt service, public service, extension services, and special research centers. Appropriations per FTE are based on fall 1987 enrollment data (see Table 14). West Virginia amounts include indirect fringe benefits matching funds estimated at 16.5 percent of salary amounts. In West Virginia approximately one-third of regular student fees ($22 million) are dedicated by law to debt retirement and capital improvements. In South Carolina also, a portion of tuition and fees revenues are dedicated to debt retirement. The inability to use these fees for operating expenses, as is the case in most states, results in higher levels of state appropriations and, to some extent, may overstate state support per student. Data for Two-Year IV Institutions in Arkansas, Florida, and West Virginia were not reported.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1987-88.

TABLE 43 (continued)

Appropriations Per FTE Student						
	Two-Year Institutions					
All Master's and Baccalaureate Institutions	I	II	III	IV	All Two-Year Institutions	
$3,549	$2,629	$3,284	$5,220	$4,688	$3,371	SREB States
3,652	...	2,232	...	4,292	2,871	Alabama
3,748	...	3,365	...	...	3,365	Arkansas
7,338	...	3,480	...	...	3,480	Florida
3,134	2,993	3,726	...	6,342	4,380	Georgia
4,156	2,084	...	...	3,533	2,518	Kentucky
2,539	2,861	...	...	3,911	3,498	Louisiana
3,812	...	3,495	...	...	3,495	Maryland
3,420	...	2,363	...	...	2,363	Mississippi
5,148	...	4,207	...	...	4,207	North Carolina
2,482	...	3,209	...	...	3,209	Oklahoma
3,372	2,879	3,217	...	...	3,186	South Carolina
4,096	...	3,208	...	4,840	3,459	Tennessee
3,085	...	3,342	6,668	...	3,458	Texas
3,035	3,411	2,532	3,233	...	2,598	Virginia
2,850	...	2,487	...	...	2,487	West Virginia

TABLE 44

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Higher Education-Related Operating Expenses*

	Appropriations		Average Annual Percent Increase		Appropriations Per Capita as a Percent of United States Average			
	1987-88 (000s)	Per Capita 1987-88	1970-1980	1980-1988	1960	1970	1980	1988
United States	$34,042,048	$140	11.9	7.5	—	—	—	—
SREB States	11,180,303	135	13.8	7.8	92.1	90.0	99.9	96.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.8							
Alabama	570,537	140	19.2	6.1	81.1	63.4	118.8	99.8
Arkansas	279,105	117	13.9	7.0	89.7	83.3	88.8	83.6
Florida	1,365,759	114	12.9	9.8	98.9	103.7	78.3	81.6
Georgia	759,404	122	12.1	8.9	79.8	94.5	85.6	86.9
Kentucky	499,526	134	12.9	6.6	76.6	87.5	90.9	95.6
Louisiana	514,517	114	12.9	6.1	161.8	97.5	102.5	81.6
Maryland	614,657	136	13.6	8.4	96.0	89.9	94.4	96.9
Mississippi	362,036	137	17.8	6.1	99.6	95.0	112.2	97.9
North Carolina	1,284,076	200	13.1	10.5	79.4	101.0	121.6	142.9
Oklahoma	386,265	117	14.5	7.4	137.3	79.2	97.0	83.8
South Carolina	521,016	152	17.1	6.4	65.2	93.9	119.4	108.9
Tennessee	639,237	132	13.9	9.2	56.4	73.3	79.7	94.2
Texas	2,231,785	132	15.4	7.3	89.1	89.5	111.4	94.2
Virginia	915,818	156	14.4	9.6	89.3	85.4	103.2	111.3
West Virginia	236,565	124	11.3	5.2	107.6	98.2	94.3	88.9

* In previous editions of the *SREB Fact Book* this table has been entitled "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education." The current title has been adopted because the amounts also include (and have always included) funds for health programs, state scholarship and other financial aid programs, higher education coordinating or governing boards, and funds for private higher education institutions. The amounts reported exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service.

SOURCES: M.M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1969-70* (1969), and *1979-80* (1979), and *1987-88* (1987) (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges).

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TABLE 45

Higher Education-Related State Appropriations As a Percent of State Taxes*

	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
United States	10.2	12.7	14.4	14.0	13.4
SREB States	9.9	12.9	15.8	15.9	16.0
Alabama	8.8	10.0	20.1	19.9	21.1
Arkansas	11.8	13.4	14.2	15.8	16.4
Florida	10.7	13.6	14.0	13.3	12.4
Georgia	8.2	13.7	15.4	14.3	13.6
Kentucky	10.8	11.9	12.2	13.5	13.5
Louisiana	11.6	12.7	12.2	14.2	14.9
Maryland	7.9	10.0	12.2	12.4	11.4
Mississippi	8.6	13.3	17.1	18.7	19.5
North Carolina	9.9	13.1	17.9	19.3	19.3
Oklahoma	10.8	12.3	12.8	12.1	14.4
South Carolina	6.1	13.1	21.1	18.9	17.3
Tennessee	8.5	12.4	14.6	17.3	16.8
Texas	12.6	15.2	19.7	17.9	19.8
Virginia	6.9	12.3	15.2	16.8	15.9
West Virginia	12.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	12.6

* In previous editions of the *SREB Fact Book* this table has been entitled "State Appropriations for Higher Education as a Percent of State Taxes." The current title has been adopted because the amounts also include (and have always included) funds for health programs, state scholarship and other financial aid programs, higher education coordinating or governing boards, and funds for private higher education institutions. The amounts reported exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service.

SOURCES: M.M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1975-76* (1975), and *1980-81* (1980), and *1987-88* (1987)(Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Governmental Finances in 1966* (1967), and *1971* (1972), and *1976* (1977), and *1981* (1982), and *1986* (1987)(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 46

Total Current Funds Revenues

	Public Higher Education			Private Higher Education		
		Percent Change			Percent Change	
	1986 (000s)	1985-1986	1980-1986	1986 (000s)	1985-1986	1980-1986
United States	$66,878,087	8.9	72.3	$36,124,577	8.4	83.4
SREB States	21,084,780	9.0	76.9	6,912,483	7.6	83.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.5			19.1		
Alabama	1,445,286	12.8	86.2	196,445	1.1	78.3
Arkansas	565,620	9.2	74.0	80,821	4.5	84.8
Florida	1,869,120	9.2	70.9	783,209	8.2	93.0
Georgia	1,294,853	9.6	91.2	752,659	11.2	111.6
Kentucky	973,553	8.2	55.8	215,063	5.8	92.9
Louisiana	1,102,462	5.2	76.3	372,996	8.6	104.8
Maryland	1,173,614	7.7	66.2	919,442	11.4	90.7
Mississippi	777,216	10.5	55.3	72,537	1.3	63.8
North Carolina	1,899,142	10.7	88.8	848,803	7.0	59.8
Oklahoma	902,022	13.1	76.9	193,872	6.5	63.0
South Carolina	981,908	10.3	73.5	207,605	6.6	66.7
Tennessee	1,138,091	13.0	88.7	739,102	6.7	78.6
Texas	4,648,644	5.7	82.3	1,035,063	3.1	81.3
Virginia	1,911,614	10.2	81.8	418,375	12.6	94.5
West Virginia	401,635	7.0	31.6	76,491	5.1	51.8

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1980" and "Fiscal Year 1986," unpublished data.

TABLE 47

Percent Distribution of Current Funds Revenues from Various Sources Public Institutions

	1985-86							
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		Auxiliary Enterprises	Hospitals	All Other
		State	Local	Federal	Other			
United States	14.1%	42.0%	3.2%	10.7%	2.0%	10.0%	6.5%	7.2%
SREB States	12.3	47.4	1.5	10.0	1.9	11.2	6.7	6.8
Alabama	11.0	43.2	0.4	11.0	1.5	7.7	16.3	4.9
Arkansas	10.5	45.3	0.0	9.4	1.7	11.0	7.5	5.0
Florida	13.1	57.3	0.2	11.2	2.9	8.3	4.0	2.7
Georgia	13.4	49.5	1.0	11.9	1.8	8.7	3.8	2.8
Kentucky	12.6	46.3	0.3	7.4	2.9	9.5	9.7	9.1
Louisiana	14.1	48.3	0.2	8.4	2.4	14.0	5.0	7.8
Maryland	19.2	42.0	6.5	12.6	3.6	10.4	10.5	3.5
Mississippi	12.9	42.5	2.6	11.7	1.5	11.9	7.6	6.6
North Carolina	7.9	52.1	2.1	10.2	1.2	13.2	0.0	9.7
Oklahoma	7.9	45.4	1.0	8.6	2.1	28.7	4.7	4.1
South Carolina	12.9	47.9	1.1	9.2	0.8	11.4	8.1	5.1
Tennessee	12.7	43.8	0.0	12.5	1.9	9.9	9.4	4.7
Texas	10.6	48.8	2.7	8.6	1.7	9.5	2.1	10.8
Virginia	16.2	38.7	0.0	9.4	1.4	11.7	15.5	6.5
West Virginia	12.8	52.9	0.0	9.7	2.3	14.6	10.4	6.2

NOTES: "Auxiliary Enterprises" includes those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics. Note that not all states support teaching hospitals through higher education budgets (North Carolina, for example). "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowment income; sales and services of educational activities; independent operations; and other sources.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986," unpublished data.

TABLE 48

Total Current Funds Expenditures

	Public Higher Education			Private Higher Education		
		Percent Change			Percent Change	
	1986 (000s)	1985-1986	1980-1986	1986 (000s)	1985-1986	1980-1986
United States	$65,067,309	8.6	71.2	$35,033,480	8.5	83.0
SREB States	20,427,117	8.5	77.5	6,737,515	8.4	84.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.4			19.2		
Alabama	1,368,367	6.8	82.1	200,738	3.1	86.3
Arkansas	552,265	6.6	80.4	79,743	5.3	83.7
Florida	1,841,210	7.5	74.7	752,988	8.1	91.1
Georgia	1,283,345	8.6	91.8	714,892	11.3	111.6
Kentucky	929,204	3.3	53.5	208,401	6.3	93.5
Louisiana	1,085,697	3.6	77.2	359,715	8.9	104.7
Maryland	1,093,814	0.4	55.3	906,094	13.3	90.3
Mississippi	748,783	6.0	53.2	70,491	1.6	53.9
North Carolina	1,841,191	7.3	86.2	856,461	7.5	61.5
Oklahoma	873,404	9.5	74.2	184,033	3.4	71.7
South Carolina	975,985	9.6	82.8	207,610	5.1	70.3
Tennessee	1,115,025	10.8	91.6	704,500	8.4	78.2
Texas	4,465,451	1.5	86.7	1,015,607	6.5	88.2
Virginia	1,860,619	7.3	82.7	398,599	11.5	88.7
West Virginia	392,757	4.7	31.4	77,643	1.8	44.1

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1976* (1978) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1980," and "Fiscal Year 1986," unpublished data.

TABLE 49

Distribution of Funds Expenditures Public Institutions

	1985-86							
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Educational and General Support	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Auxiliary Enterprises	Hospitals	All Other
United States	32.7%	8.5%	3.8%	19.9%	7.7%	10.2%	8.0%	6.5%
SREB States	34.4	9.0	4.8	19.0	8.0	11.6	6.9	6.3
Alabama	30.6	8.8	5.7	17.2	6.6	7.5	17.7	5.9
Arkansas	33.7	7.9	6.0	17.0	7.1	12.3	8.2	7.9
Florida	38.4	11.7	3.0	25.5	8.4	7.8	0.0	5.2
Georgia	33.7	14.3	6.2	18.7	7.8	7.9	8.5	2.9
Kentucky	30.9	6.8	7.9	20.0	7.3	9.0	8.4	9.6
Louisiana	30.6	9.0	6.5	17.9	7.9	14.3	6.8	7.0
Maryland	36.2	9.0	2.5	22.8	9.7	11.0	2.8	6.0
Mississippi	31.8	8.4	5.2	16.6	6.8	12.2	9.6	9.3
North Carolina	39.4	8.3	8.0	17.5	7.6	13.2	0.0	6.0
Oklahoma	33.6	8.2	4.6	11.7	8.0	28.2	0.4	5.3
South Carolina	32.1	7.0	7.0	19.8	7.8	10.7	10.8	4.8
Tennessee	36.5	7.1	6.3	19.0	6.8	9.6	9.6	5.0
Texas	35.8	9.0	3.1	18.8	9.9	11.4	4.3	7.8
Virginia	29.8	7.9	3.0	18.2	5.3	11.9	19.4	4.6
West Virginia	33.4	6.2	3.9	22.6	9.3	16.8	0.0	7.7

NOTES: "Educational and General Support" includes academic support, student services, and institutional support. "Auxiliary Enterprises" includes those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, and staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics. Note that not all states (North Carolina, for example) support teaching hospitals through higher education budgets. "All Other" includes scholarships and fellowships, education and general mandatory transfers, and independent operations.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986," unpublished data.

TABLE 50

Financial Ratios
Public Institutions

	Tuition and Fees as a Percent of Educational and General Expenditures			State Appropriations as a Percent of Total Current Funds Revenues		
	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986
United States	16.3	16.3	17.9	43.1	44.0	42.0
SREB States	15.8	14.4	15.9	46.0	47.9	47.4
Alabama	16.7	16.7	15.6	41.3	41.9	43.2
Arkansas	13.9	15.3	13.5	46.1	47.0	45.3
Florida	18.1	15.2	14.5	54.5	54.2	57.3
Georgia	18.3	14.7	16.1	49.1	50.7	49.5
Kentucky	15.8	14.0	16.0	45.5	47.5	46.3
Louisiana	15.4	13.7	18.1	52.4	53.3	48.3
Maryland	25.4	25.7	24.0	39.5	37.1	42.0
Mississippi	16.6	15.5	17.1	36.7	43.0	42.5
North Carolina	12.2	9.5	9.6	48.0	52.7	52.1
Oklahoma	16.1	13.0	11.5	39.0	43.4	45.4
South Carolina	13.6	14.8	16.5	51.4	52.3	47.9
Tennessee	18.7	17.6	16.1	42.8	41.2	43.8
Texas	10.3	10.1	13.0	47.7	51.1	48.8
Virginia	21.9	20.0	24.3	38.9	42.4	38.7
West Virginia	11.6	12.0	15.7	53.4	47.8	52.9

NOTES: Many states now look at tuition policy questions by referring to tuition as a percent of "cost." "Cost" is defined in different ways as some portion of educational and general expenditures. Educational and general expenditures here include mandatory transfers—transfers of current funds made in order to fulfill a binding legal obligation, such as debt-service provisions relating to buildings and institutional matching funds for National Defense Student Loans.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1976* (1978) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1981," and "Fiscal Year 1986," unpublished data.

TABLE 51

Federal Funds Pledged to Universities and Colleges

(Thousands of Dollars)

	Total 1985-86	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Health and Human Services	National Science Foundation	All Other
United States	$11,584,087	$1,194,262	$3,996,530	$3,773,462	$1,055,820	$1,563,833
SREB States	3,278,205	510,176	1,158,627	963,716	164,035	481,651
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.3	42.7	29.0	25.5	15.5	30.8
Alabama	221,824	7,756	106,873	61,522	3,528	42,145
Arkansas	66,562	444	42,939	5,932	1,697	15,550
Florida	238,470	15,725	95,180	66,127	21,249	40,189
Georgia	243,321	49,810	75,697	58,644	13,711	45,459
Kentucky	115,629	1,134	73,180	17,854	3,349	20,112
Louisiana	151,017	3,790	82,133	34,822	4,004	26,268
Maryland	602,952	334,203	48,886	158,493	24,968	36,402
Mississippi	99,653	2,784	63,344	10,218	1,268	22,039
North Carolina	330,537	12,301	95,651	156,745	20,900	44,940
Oklahoma	98,137	4,128	54,925	10,144	3,790	25,150
South Carolina	107,369	2,159	60,669	22,752	6,328	15,461
Tennessee	200,020	3,547	85,798	71,786	6,381	32,508
Texas	543,795	61,649	155,708	216,113	40,075	70,250
Virginia	205,171	10,288	84,102	62,802	11,935	36,044
West Virginia	53,748	458	33,542	9,762	852	9,134

NOTES: "All Other" includes U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Interior, Transportation, and Labor as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Agency for International Development, Housing and Urban Development, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Data for Maryland includes funds allocated to Johns Hopkins University for the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a university-administered federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1986* (1988) (Washington, D.C.: National Science Foundation).

TABLE 52

Federal Support for Research and Development to Colleges and Universities Receiving the Largest Amounts

National Rank 1985-86		Federal Obligations 1985-86 (000s)	Percent Increase 1980-1986
Total to All Institutions		$6,538,280	57.2
Total to Top 100 Institutions		5,590,698	59.2
Total to Top 10 Institutions		1,691,619	57.7
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)*	445,718	
2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	188,120	
3	Stanford University (California)	180,186	
4	University of Washington	146,718	
5	University of California-San Diego	133,246	
6	Columbia University (New York)	127,131	
7	University of California-Los Angeles	125,483	
8	University of Wisconsin-Madison	120,626	
9	Cornell University (New York)	112,707	
10	Yale University (New Jersey)	111,687	
Total to All SREB Institutions		1,768,462	68.6
Total to SREB Institutions Ranked 11-100		1,005,771	68.2
20	University of Texas at Austin	74,028	
25	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	70,526	
26	Duke University (North Carolina)	70,034	
34	University of Maryland College Park	53,906	
38	University of Florida	48,911	
42	Georgia Institute of Technology	46,557	
43	University of Alabama at Birmingham	45,856	
44	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	43,990	
45	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	43,801	
50	University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas	40,330	
52	University of Virginia	39,136	
53	University of Miami (Florida)	37,618	
57	Texas A&M University	35,891	
62	University of Georgia	32,267	
63	Louisiana State University	30,986	
64	Emory University (Georgia)	30,981	
71	North Carolina State University	27,482	
74	Virginia Commonwealth University	26,598	
76	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School	24,574	
77	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	23,363	
81	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	22,588	
82	University of Kentucky	22,394	
86	University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	21,504	
87	Florida State University	21,418	
89	University of Texas System Cancer Center	20,576	
93	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	17,480	
94	University of Texas Medical Branch-Galveston	17,479	
98	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	15,497	

*Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds obligated by the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a university-administered federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1980* (1982) and *Fiscal Year 1986* (1988) (Washington, D.C.: National Science Foundation).

TABLE 53

Large College and University Library Collections, Expenditures, and Staff SREB States

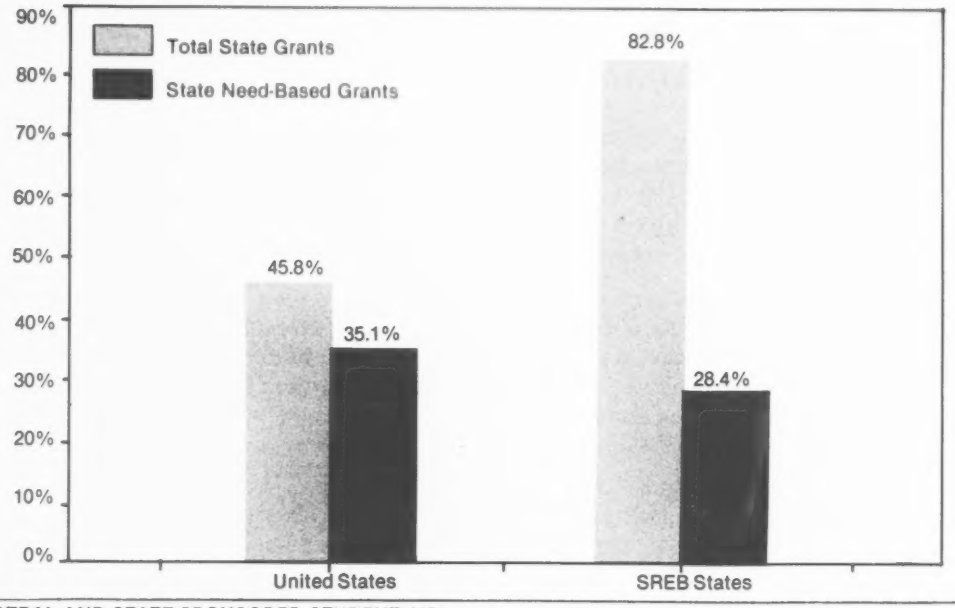
	Volumes Held 1986-87	Percent Change 1981-1987	Total Expenditures 1986-87	Percent Change 1981-1987	Professional Staff (FTE) 1986-87
United States Median (106 libraries)	2,069,888	14.8	$9,006,307	72.1	68
Median of SREB States	1,790,085	15.0	8,008,133	70.2	63
SREB Median as a Percent of U.S. Median	86.5		88.9		91.9
University of Texas at Austin	5,753,629	22.4	16,258,070	31.3	137
Duke University (North Carolina)	3,591,197	19.5	11,398,777	73.1	95
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	3,414,643	25.4	13,967,683	61.2	114
University of Virginia	2,902,823	21.4	13,258,591	80.4	95
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	2,670,600	13.8	10,831,473	107.8	88
University of Florida	2,605,601	16.8	10,952,533	39.5	101
University of Georgia	2,604,601	26.3	10,609,060	85.2	80
Louisiana State University	2,270,617	20.5	8,095,082	43.1	61
University of South Carolina	2,225,572	17.5	6,152,360	37.8	59
University of Oklahoma	2,192,100	17.9	5,745,844	32.2	48
University of Kentucky	2,043,393	12.5	8,282,161	68.5	66
Emory University (Georgia)	2,006,423	22.3	9,061,297	106.1	64
University of Maryland College Park	1,856,510	26.1	10,934,347	63.4	83
Texas A&M University	1,723,660	26.9	9,022,614	114.5	67
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	1,711,774	18.1	8,588,061	102.5	74
University of Alabama	1,693,117	44.6	5,244,022	76.7	51
Tulane University (Louisiana)	1,682,060	20.2	6,552,253	85.7	50
Florida State University	1,667,720	21.7	6,657,342	37.6	56
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	1,593,757	24.0	7,394,904	44.1	56
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	1,587,838	14.1	5,909,115	36.5	56
University of Miami (Florida)	1,576,560	14.3	7,921,184	73.2	70
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,532,193	...	4,154,159	...	47
University of Houston (Texas)	1,526,291	21.1	5,945,170	39.1	43
Oklahoma State University	1,440,780	12.8	4,322,554	65.2	40
Rice University (Texas)	1,323,470	23.5	4,826,953	56.5	40
North Carolina State University	1,201,552	...	7,219,187	...	43

"..." These institutions became members of the Association of Research Libraries between 1980-81 and 1986-87.

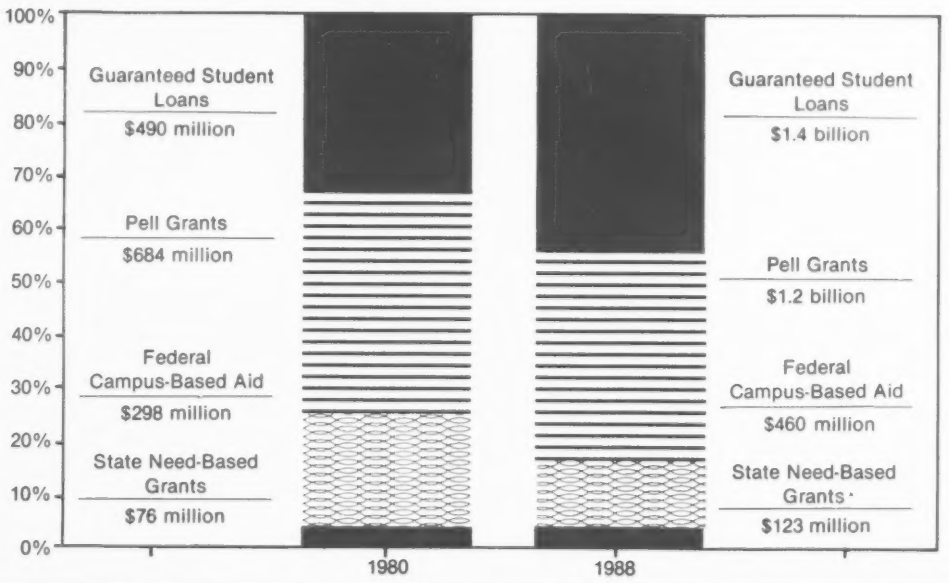
SOURCE: Association of Research Libraries, *ARL Statistics, 1980-81* (1981), and *1986-87* (1987) (Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries).

CHANGES IN FEDERAL AND STATE-SPONSORED STUDENT AID

STATE GRANTS
PERCENT CHANGE, 1984 TO 1988



FEDERAL AND STATE-SPONSORED STUDENT AID
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, SREB STATES, 1980 AND 1988



SOURCES: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, *Annual Survey Reports* (1984 and 1988); U.S. Department of Education, (1988) unpublished data; U.S. Bureau of Health Professions, (1988) unpublished data; and National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, *Guarantee Agency Surveys* (1980 and 1988).

STUDENT FINANCES

Highlights

- Tuition and fees for in-state undergraduate students in public colleges and universities in the SREB states continue to be less than national averages for comparable institutions. In 1987-88, the median charge for tuition and fees for full-time in-state students attending doctoral-granting institutions was $1,413—8.3 pecent more than in 1986-87. In institutions awarding master's and baccalaureate degrees as the highest degree, full-time in-state students paid $1,113—9.8 percent more than the previous year. In two-year colleges in the SREB region, the tuition and fee charges increased 5.3 percent to $595 (see Table 55).

- Over $335 million in state scholarships and grants were available in 1987-88 to students in the SREB states. About 40 percent of SREB-state grant funds were awarded in need-based programs compared to 80 percent nationally. Since 1984, funds for need-based grants increased 28 percent compared to a national increase of 35 percent and funds for non-need-based grants have increased 82 percent in the SREB region compared to a national increase of 46 percent (see Table 54).

- Nearly $1.2 billion in federal Pell Grants were awarded to college and university students in the SREB states in 1987-88. Almost 865,000 students in the SREB states received aid through this program. Public college and university students received 56 percent of the funds; private college and university students received 14 percent; and students in proprietary (profit-seeking) postsecondary education institutions received 30 percent of the funds. In contrast, in 1980, public sector students received 67 percent; private sector students 25 percent; and proprietary sector students 8 percent of Pell Grant funds (see Table 56).

- Three other federal programs, College Work Study, Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans) and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, made $460 million available to 536,000 students in the SREB region in 1987-88 (see Tables 58 and 59).

- Guaranteed Student Loan programs made $1.4 billion available to over 581,000 students in the SREB states in 1986-87. Following dramatic increases in the early 1980s when some SREB states joined the program, funds through this program have increased 7.4 percent since 1984 and the number of recipients has fallen 3.3 percent (see Table 60).

TABLE 54

Scholarship and Grant Funds Awarded by State Programs

	Need-Based Undergraduate Grants				Total State Grants	
	Dollars (000s) 1987-88	Percent Change 1984-1988	Percent of Total Grants		Dollars (000s) 1987-88	Percent Change 1984-1988
			1983-84	1987-88		
United States	$1,421,085	35.1	85.9	79.6	$1,785,754	45.8
SREB States	132,432	28.4	56.1	39.5	335,143	82.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	9.3				18.8	
Alabama	2,260	29.1	31.4	23.3	9,703	74.1
Arkansas	3,896	78.5	94.6	82.8	4,705	103.9
Florida	17,186	22.5	53.9	44.8	38,331	47.2
Georgia	4,934	31.9	23.3	24.9	19,782	23.1
Kentucky	12,229	48.6	100.0	92.4	13,229	60.8
Louisiana	1,880	10.1	56.6	74.9	2,510	-16.8
Maryland	9,051	63.8	65.8	75.3	12,013	43.1
Mississippi	1,406	38.5	40.2	77.0	1,826	-27.7
North Carolina	4,559	9.3	11.7	8.9	51,074	43.1
Oklahoma	10,493	46.4	89.6	58.6	17,919	124.0
South Carolina	16,460	30.9	100.0	100.0	16,460	30.9
Tennessee	16,500	133.0	100.0	99.4	16,604	134.5
Texas	21,931	-14.1	100.0	21.8	100,534	293.8
Virginia	4,420	8.4	26.0	21.8	20,262	29.2
West Virginia	5,227	19.1	59.7	51.3	10,191	38.5

SOURCE: Kenneth R. Reeher and Jerry S. Davis, *15th* and *19th Annual Survey Report, 1983-84* (1984) and *1987-88 Academic Year* (1988) (Harrisburg, PA: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs).

TABLE 55

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees
Full-Time In-State and Out-of-State Undergraduate Students
Public Four-Year Institutions
SREB States,1987-88

	Doctoral Institutions						Master's Institutions			
	I		II		III		I		II	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
U.S. Averages	←		$1,701	$4,620	→		←		$1,280	$3,413
Median of SREB States	1,385	4,030	1,505	4,037	1,389	3,727	1,094	3,344	1,135	3,073
Alabama	1,323	3,969	1,581	3,289	1,542	2,595	1,067	1,713	1,118	1,625
Arkansas	1,230	3,050	...	...	...	...	1,080	3,020	1,060	2,100
Florida	1,109	3,661	1,126	2,630	1,096	3,710	1,102	3,717	1,150	3,755
Georgia	1,770	4,689	1,662	5,220	...	...	1,401	3,603	1,338	3,540
Kentucky	1,412	4,052	1,428	4,068	...	...	1,085	3,085	1,120	3,120
Louisiana	1,724	4,524	...	...	1,327	2,677	...	...	1,238	2,702
Maryland	1,740	4,846	...	...	1,684	4,630	1,683	3,081	1,710	3,110
Mississippi	...	...	1,778	2,960	1,495	2,624	...	...	1,580	2,762
North Carolina	871	4,473	989	4,591	842	4,342	870	4,370	822	4,322
Oklahoma	1,061	3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	2,253
South Carolina	2,048	4,148	2,090	5,130	1,450	2,980	...	...	2,060	3,036
Tennessee	1,404	4,008	1,296	3,900	1,139	3,743	...	...	1,228	3,832
Texas	900	3,976	885	4,005	880	4,000	880	3,988	855	3,975
Virginia	2,343	5,228	2,533	6,275	2,023	3,859	2,472	4,452	2,122	4,126
West Virginia	1,366	3,346	...	...	...	...	1,146	2,896	1,020	2,580

"..." Indicates not applicable or data not available.

NOTES: See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories. The U.S. averages are derived from Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board data, which use different definitions of institutional categories. The amount shown for each state is the median of each state's institutions. The "Median of SREB States" refers to the medians of the state amounts for each respective category of institutions.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1987-88; Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, *1987-88 Tuition and Fee Rates—a National Comparison* (1988) (Olympia, Washington).

TABLE 55 (continued)

Baccalaureate Institutions		Two-Year Institutions								
		I		II		III		IV		
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	
⟶		⟵				$780	$2,247	⟶		U.S. Averages
1,080	2,842	887	2,465	629	1,730	693	4,052	171	960	Median of SREB States
1,080	2,160	...	...	600	1,050	...	...	600	1,050	Alabama
1,080	1,970	...	...	566	1,080	...	...	...	...	Arkansas
...	...	...	...	600	1,260	...	...	...	...	Florida
1,146	3,348	887	2,465	867	2,445	...	...	...	...	Georgia
...	...	560	1,680	...	...	...	...	176	960	Kentucky
...	...	694	2,063	...	...	...	...	100	200	Louisiana
2,270	3,770	...	...	900	2,940	...	...	...	...	Maryland
...	...	...	...	600	1,200	...	...	...	...	Mississippi
798	3,874	...	...	245	2,126	...	...	...	...	North Carolina
814	2,274	...	...	605	1,730	...	...	...	...	Oklahoma
1,400	2,940	1,200	2,570	600	1,002	...	...	...	...	South Carolina
...	...	...	...	681	3,111	...	...	165	...	Tennessee
844	3,964	...	...	425	1,344	623	4,369	...	...	Texas
1,704	2,743	1,260	3,110	763	3,735	763	3,735	...	...	Virginia
980	2,490	...	...	653	2,073	...	...	...	...	West Virginia

TABLE 56

Federal Student Aid (Pell Grant) Allocations

	Public		Private		Proprietary		Total	
	Amount 1988 (000s)	Percent Change 1980-1988	Amount 1988 (000s)	Percent Change 1980-1988	Amount 1988 (000s)	Percent Change 1980-1988	Amount 1988 (000s)	Percent Change 1980-1988
United States	$2,017,929	42.0	$741,235	4.4	$1,049,910	360.1	$3,809,116	61.5
SREB States	646,771	41.4	156,845	-7.0	348,247	503.8	1,152,373	68.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.1		21.2		33.2		30.3	
Alabama	45,413	36.8	10,399	-15.3	23,400	496.8	79,249	60.4
Arkansas	27,837	58.4	5,186	19.3	15,657	1197.2	48,738	110.4
Florida	61,680	21.0	20,999	11.3	64,612	741.9	147,312	90.0
Georgia	30,632	22.9	12,467	-13.8	17,457	249.9	60,579	36.4
Kentucky	34,540	61.2	10,651	23.6	18,947	289.5	64,139	83.7
Louisiana	61,413	99.5	6,623	9.2	37,918	455.2	106,053	142.6
Maryland	26,131	-6.7	3,622	-11.9	9,027	461.4	38,773	15.0
Mississippi	44,886	34.7	5,206	1.9	5,570	392.9	55,663	40.7
North Carolina	39,238	3.1	14,812	-25.1	11,585	243.2	65,638	7.2
Oklahoma	40,899	88.7	6,874	8.6	13,206	777.5	61,068	106.6
South Carolina	24,262	16.1	9,441	-24.4	10,177	334.9	43,896	22.8
Tennessee	36,449	36.2	17,043	-13.5	22,120	338.3	75,613	46.7
Texas	119,805	67.9	19,977	-10.2	84,349	928.8	224,199	120.2
Virginia	34,911	26.7	9,773	-9.2	8,725	136.8	53,436	27.2
West Virginia	18,675	72.6	3,772	5.9	5,497	321.2	28,017	78.1

NOTES: Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980. Data were rounded for this table, which may alter the totals slightly.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, "Actual Funds Awarded, Recipients and Institutions, 1979-80 and 1984-85" (1986); and "1987-88 Pell Grant Program, Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics—Grand Total," (1988) unpublished data.

TABLE 57

Federal Student Aid (Pell Grant) Recipients

	Public		Private		Proprietary		Total	
	Number 1988	Percent Change 1980-1988	Number 1988	Percent Change 1980-1988	Number 1988	Percent Change 1980-1988	Number 1988	Percent Change 1980-1988
United States	1,600,823	-11.4	496,201	-24.1	726,476	181.8	2,823,500	3.9
SREB States	527,584	-11.5	107,250	-28.2	230,760	249.5	865,594	6.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.0		21.6		31.8		30.7	
Alabama	38,563	-14.0	6,738	-32.8	14,493	268.5	59,794	1.7
Arkansas	21,791	-4.6	3,521	-17.6	9,435	501.7	34,747	21.2
Florida	52,346	-23.5	14,070	-18.1	41,404	425.4	107,820	15.3
Georgia	24,310	-24.4	8,684	-28.7	11,303	104.0	44,297	-11.2
Kentucky	28,350	3.0	7,218	-7.5	14,760	159.8	50,328	22.7
Louisiana	44,764	13.9	4,469	-12.0	23,675	238.6	72,908	42.0
Maryland	20,922	-38.4	2,526	-36.0	6,556	201.1	30,004	-25.1
Mississippi	33,138	-10.6	3,372	-24.3	3,528	192.8	40,038	-6.3
North Carolina	33,629	-31.5	10,383	-37.7	7,500	102.5	51,512	-25.8
Oklahoma	33,788	13.0	4,888	-16.8	8,379	334.4	47,055	24.8
South Carolina	19,079	-30.4	6,208	-38.6	6,432	138.5	31,719	-21.1
Tennessee	29,500	-14.4	11,700	-35.1	13,730	127.3	54,930	-6.1
Texas	104,791	1.6	13,983	-33.1	59,009	453.3	177,783	32.0
Virginia	28,003	-16.0	6,852	-26.9	6,348	44.5	41,203	-12.5
West Virginia	14,610	14.6	2,638	-24.1	4,208	158.2	21,456	20.1

NOTE: Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, "Actual Funds Awarded, Recipients and Institutions, 1979-80 and 1984-85" (1986); and "1987-88 Pell Grant Program, Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics—Grand Total," (1988) unpublished data.

TABLE 58

Federal Campus-Based Student Financial Aid Program Allocations

	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	
	Amount 1987 (000s)	Percent Change 1983-1987	Amount 1987 (000s)	Percent Change 1983-1987	Amount 1987 (000s)	Percent Change 1983-1987
United States	$629,235	2.3	$763,476	28.0	$399,540	16.5
SREB States	184,264	1.6	173,532	22.7	101,929	14.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.3		22.7		25.5	
Alabama	12,455	7.5	9,260	8.5	6,183	12.0
Arkansas	6,483	-5.1	5,365	5.9	2,432	12.4
Florida	17,763	-1.3	19,823	32.1	11,417	13.4
Georgia	11,168	-7.6	11,470	35.7	6,693	20.0
Kentucky	13,200	4.1	9,489	15.9	3,998	22.5
Louisiana	11,772	1.7	9,647	6.6	5,045	10.9
Maryland	9,416	-3.2	10,109	28.9	6,438	20.6
Mississippi	10,151	12.1	6,575	13.3	4,932	6.7
North Carolina	13,892	-1.4	18,523	38.9	9,283	5.4
Oklahoma	7,735	8.0	10,043	14.5	4,210	19.2
South Carolina	9,037	6.6	6,314	15.8	4,801	15.6
Tennessee	10,557	-3.9	13,485	29.7	6,825	14.3
Texas	33,557	4.8	24,218	21.0	19,080	14.3
Virginia	11,924	-0.7	12,787	28.8	7,667	21.4
West Virginia	5,154	1.4	6,424	15.1	2,925	14.0

* Previously known as "National Direct Student Loans."

SOURCE: Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1982-83" and "1986-87," (1988) unpublished data.

TABLE 59

Estimated Number of Students Awarded Federal Support Through Campus-Based Student Financial Aid Programs

	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	
	Number 1987	Percent Change 1983-1987	Number 1987	Percent Change 1983-1987	Number 1987	Percent Change 1983-1987
United States	689,812	-4.4	715,779	6.2	631,226	16.5
SREB States	202,590	-5.3	159,751	-3.2	173,312	14.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.4		22.3		27.5	
Alabama	13,181	-4.8	8,671	-16.9	10,350	12.0
Arkansas	8,039	-5.8	5,582	-13.2	5,697	12.4
Florida	19,478	-1.3	18,340	17.1	17,531	13.4
Georgia	12,714	-10.9	10,820	-3.8	11,531	20.0
Kentucky	12,362	-3.3	10,087	-12.9	8,763	22.5
Louisiana	12,410	-16.3	8,244	-20.9	11,106	10.9
Maryland	8,866	-6.8	9,208	1.1	9,252	20.6
Mississippi	12,338	5.7	5,714	-28.1	8,973	6.7
North Carolina	18,632	-13.6	16,159	1.8	13,753	5.4
Oklahoma	9,002	-0.4	9,753	1.1	9,887	19.2
South Carolina	10,516	1.4	6,264	-16.6	9,120	15.6
Tennessee	13,080	-11.3	11,393	-4.6	10,718	14.3
Texas	30,901	-0.6	20,339	4.4	30,726	14.3
Virginia	13,957	-3.0	12,311	16.5	10,815	21.4
West Virginia	7,114	-5.8	6,866	-5.3	5,090	14.0

* Previously known as "National Direct Student Loans."

SOURCE: Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1982-83" and "1986-87," (1988) unpublished data.

TABLE 60

Guaranteed Student Loan Program, Allocations and Recipients

	Funds		Recipients	
	Amount 1987 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-1987	Number 1987	Percent Change 1984-1987
United States	$6,527,890	-7.4	2,645,691	-13.1
SREB States	1,414,333	7.4	581,052	-3.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	21.7		22.0	
Alabama	51,750	-26.9	22,801	-32.8
Arkansas	32,495	28.9	14,953	7.4
Florida	241,307	-4.9	91,625	-9.0
Georgia	55,498	-7.9	23,359	-20.5
Kentucky	57,331	-5.0	26,080	-16.9
Louisiana	53,903	-23.9	24,200	-27.8
Maryland	104,286	-14.6	38,988	-43.4
Mississippi	43,156	6.7	18,500	-2.8
North Carolina	45,376	-19.5	21,018	-26.2
Oklahoma	52,737	21.4	26,162	32.6
South Carolina	33,582	67.9	11,455	15.2
Tennessee	81,390	18.9	33,652	15.8
Texas	342,773	42.8	138,064	37.1
Virginia	90,589	-19.8	34,882	-28.6
West Virginia	128,160	78.3	55,313	67.5

SOURCE: National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc., *Guaranty Agency Survey 1985* (1986) and *1986* (1988) (Albany, New York: New York Higher Education Services Corporation).

TABLE 61

Federal Financial Aid Programs in the Health Professions

	Scholarship Program for First-Time Students with Exceptional Financial Need			National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program*
	Funds			
	Amount 1988-89	Percent Change 1984-1989	Number of Recipients 1988-89	Amount 1987
United States	$6,633,853	22.1	371	$2,130,000
SREB States	1,741,120	28.7	117	141,894
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	26.2		31.5	
Alabama	115,113	78.3	9	0
Arkansas	24,048	16.0	2	0
Florida	231,913	80.8	13	0
Georgia	146,133	11.8	9	10,900
Kentucky	90,074	46.7	7	0
Louisiana	92,998	-3.8	6	58,273
Maryland	84,748	8.2	4	13,090
Mississippi	48,595	-29.1	4	0
North Carolina	86,524	-14.5	7	0
Oklahoma	91,066	-37.4	7	21,180
South Carolina	90,286	91.7	7	0
Tennessee	170,813	23.8	10	0
Texas	253,996	91.0	18	12,393
Virginia	132,267	55.6	8	19,867
West Virginia	82,546	52.6	6	6,191

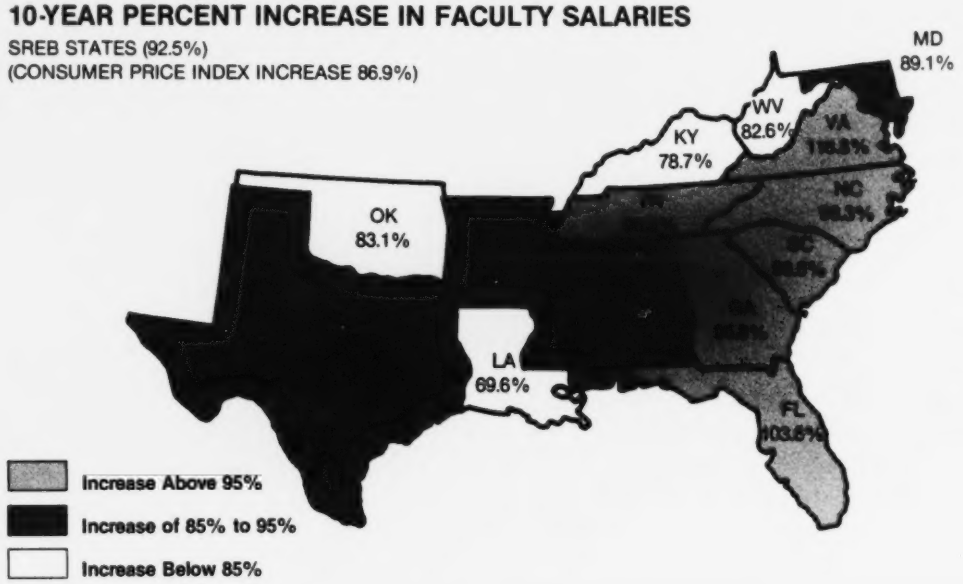
* The National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program is being phased out. Amounts listed for the SREB states represent only tuition and fees; the amount listed for the U.S. includes stipends and other costs.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Health Professions, *Notification to Members of Congress of Academic Year 1983-84* (1983) and *1988-89* (1988); and *Allotments to Schools Participating in the Scholarship Program for First-Year Students of Exceptional Financial Need* (1988) (Rockville, MD: U.S. Bureau of Health Professions); U.S. Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, unpublished data, 1988.

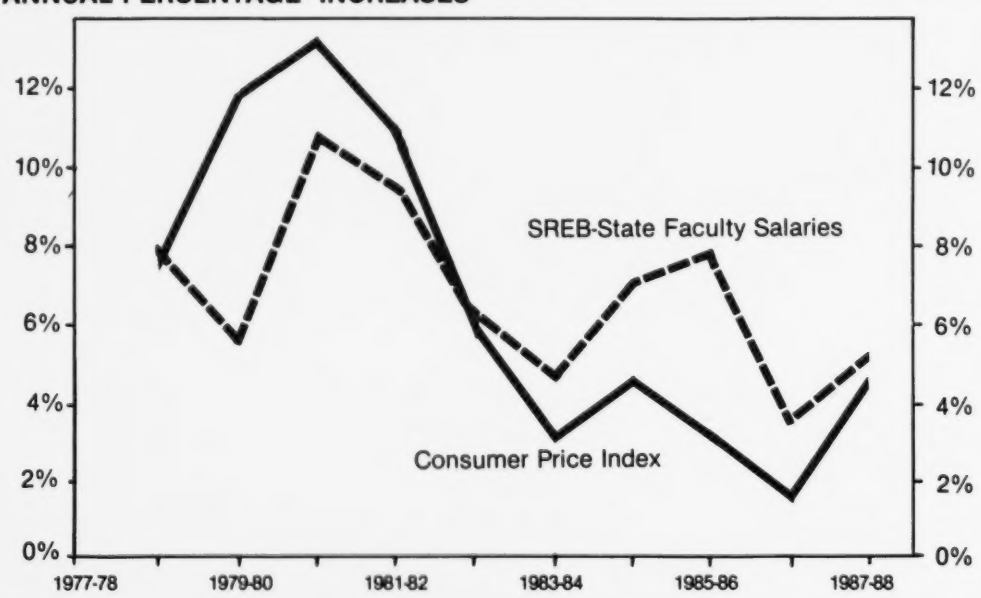
CHANGES IN AVERAGE SALARIES FOR FULL-TIME FACULTY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1978 TO 1988

10-YEAR PERCENT INCREASE IN FACULTY SALARIES

SREB STATES (92.5%)
(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX INCREASE 86.9%)



ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASES



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1977-78 to 1987-88; U.S. Department of Labor, unpublished data, 1988.

FACULTY

Highlights

- Over the 10-year period from 1977-78 to 1987-88, the average salary of full-time faculty members in public institutions of higher education in the SREB states increased 92.5 percent to $33,274. In six SREB states (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) salaries increased faster than this rate. The nation's overall inflation increase of almost 87 percent was about 6 percentage points less than that of the average faculty salary increase in the SREB region over the 1977-78 to 1987-88 period. Inflation increases were above salary increases in 4 years; faculty salary increases were above inflation increases in 6 years (see graphs previous page).

- The relative rankings of the average salary for full-time faculty in public four-year institutions in the SREB states do not generally fluctuate sharply from year to year, but annual changes can result in some significant changes over a decade. In the past 10 years Virginia's ranking rose from 4th to 1st, while Maryland's ranking fell from 1st to 4th, and Louisiana went from 12th place to 15th. Other states whose ranking rose were Arkansas (14th to 13th), Georgia (9th to 6th), North Carolina (5th to 3rd), and South Carolina (10th to 8th) (see Table 62).

- Salaries of faculty in land-grant universities in the fields of law, engineering, business, computer and information sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences were above the average salary for "all disciplines" in 1987-88; salaries of faculty in the fields of mathematics, psychology, social sciences, agriculture and natural resources, education, foreign languages, letters, home economics, and fine and applied arts were below the "all disciplines" average salary. Faculty in engineering, business and management, and computer and information sciences received average raises that topped the "all disciplines" increase over the past five years; faculty in all other fields did not (see Table 63).

- Full-time faculty at doctoral-granting institutions in the SREB states averaged salaries of $37,794 in 1987-88—an increase of 5.9 percent over the previous year. In institutions awarding the master's degree as the highest award, the average faculty salary in 1987-88 was $31,894—a 4.4 percent increase over the previous year. Faculty at institutions awarding the baccalaureate as the highest degree averaged $29,167 a year in salary—up 5.0 percent in one year. Full-time faculty in two-year colleges averaged $27,528 in annual salary—5.8 percent more than the previous year (see Tables 64, 65, 66, and 67).

TABLE 62

Average Salaries and Salary Rankings for Full-Time Faculty Public Four-Year Institutions

	1977-78		1987-88	
	Salary	Ranking	Salary	Ranking
SREB States	$18,256		$35,698	
Alabama	17,888	8	33,545	10
Arkansas	16,596	14	31,238	13
Florida	19,094	2	38,774	2
Georgia	17,797	9	36,918	6
Kentucky	18,247	6	34,213	9
Louisiana	17,010	12	29,874	15
Maryland	19,297	1	37,356	4
Mississippi	17,129	11	31,530	12
North Carolina	18,489	5	37,552	3
Oklahoma	...	...	32,149	11
South Carolina	17,467	10	34,633	8
Tennessee	17,972	7	35,183	7
Texas	19,039	3	36,990	5
Virginia	18,659	4	40,601	1
West Virginia	16,635	13	30,287	14

"..." Oklahoma became a member of SREB in the 1985-86 survey year.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1977-78, and 1987-88.

TABLE 63

Average Faculty Salaries in Land-Grant Universities for Selected Disciplines United States and Selected SREB States *

	1987-88			Percent Change			
				United States		SREB States	
	United States	Selected SREB States	SREB as a Percent of U.S.	1983-1988	1987-1988	1983-1988	1987-1988
Law	$60,442	$59,506	98.5	33.9	7.5	30.4	4.7
Engineering	48,563	47,026	96.8	39.4	7.4	38.7	5.2
Business and Management	47,304	46,860	99.1	39.8	8.6	36.6	6.9
Computer and Information Sciences	46,002	45,457	98.8	40.1	9.3	44.0	8.8
Physical Sciences	44,471	43,186	97.1	33.1	6.7	32.1	5.3
Life Sciences	41,703	42,396	101.7	31.7	6.9	34.5	5.6
All Disciplines	41,174	40,812	99.1	34.4	7.1	35.2	5.7
Mathematics	41,020	39,314	95.8	33.4	6.6	34.7	5.2
Psychology	40,744	39,402	96.7	33.6	6.9	32.6	5.1
Social Sciences	39,703	38,663	97.4	32.0	6.1	31.2	4.7
Agriculture and Natural Resources	38,548	38,616	100.2	29.7	6.0	29.3	5.1
Education	36,044	35,905	99.6	28.7	5.6	29.6	4.9
Foreign Languages	34,767	33,663	96.8	27.4	5.0	26.9	3.6
Letters	34,615	32,486	93.8	28.1	6.4	25.7	4.2
Home Economics	34,219	34,650	101.3	31.7	7.4	33.8	6.3
Fine and Applied Arts	34,161	32,146	94.1	30.4	6.1	28.7	5.1

* Data are for land-grant universities in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Salary information for Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Maryland are not included in this compilation by Oklahoma State University.

SOURCE: Office of Institutional Research, *1987-88 Faculty Salary Survey by Discipline* (1988) (Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma State University).

TABLE 64

Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty Public Doctoral Institutions*

	1987-88				All Ranks Average	
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Amount 1987-88	Percent Change 1987-1988
SREB States	$48,397	$36,060	$30,461	$22,088	$37,794	5.9
Alabama	45,551	34,937	29,301	22,136	35,452	4.9
Arkansas	43,570	33,060	28,148	20,357	35,275	3.4
Florida	49,510	37,147	31,957	23,989	39,323	4.6
Georgia	51,266	37,278	31,307	25,347	39,962	3.7
Kentucky	46,442	34,613	29,686	25,188	38,147	4.9
Louisiana	39,835	31,678	27,483	20,197	30,952	2.1
Maryland	53,972	38,154	31,272	22,706	39,213	1.3
Mississippi	40,706	32,608	27,870	21,234	32,610	6.5
North Carolina	53,384	38,623	32,847	26,258	40,252	5.8
Oklahoma	42,834	32,933	28,476	18,739	34,386	4.5
South Carolina	47,031	34,597	29,769	20,890	36,401	5.0
Tennessee	45,040	34,906	28,867	21,559	35,741	3.6
Texas	48,938	35,634	30,391	21,304	38,496	10.1
Virginia	56,044	40,247	33,949	24,940	42,933	7.4
West Virginia	41,227	32,345	27,375	20,861	34,045	2.0

* See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories. 69 public doctoral institutions are included in this analysis.

NOTES: Salaries for SREB states are reported according to Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS, formerly HEGIS) definitions. Salaries reported as 11-12 month appointments have been converted to 9-10 month equivalence by reducing the reported amounts by 2/11.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

TABLE 65

Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty
Public Master's Institutions*

	1987-88				All Ranks Average	
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Amount 1987-88	Percent Change 1987-1988
SREB States	$38,966	$32,776	$28,036	$22,509	$31,894	4.4
Alabama	37,043	31,298	26,846	22,936	29,981	4.7
Arkansas	38,005	31,875	26,962	21,180	29,951	0.6
Florida	41,908	33,480	30,017	26,163	34,371	4.9
Georgia	39,673	33,531	28,823	24,030	32,996	4.1
Kentucky	36,935	31,211	26,524	21,314	30,886	5.9
Louisiana	33,899	30,070	25,614	20,701	28,060	2.2
Maryland	43,788	36,076	30,153	22,973	34,765	6.9
Mississippi	31,767	27,789	22,774	18,151	24,644	8.9
North Carolina	42,316	35,936	30,358	25,758	34,467	4.8
Oklahoma	36,054	33,120	29,042	24,114	30,671	-0.4
South Carolina	39,445	34,778	28,895	20,554	32,946	6.4
Tennessee	37,799	31,135	26,336	20,944	32,175	3.4
Texas	40,144	33,459	28,045	22,349	32,090	6.9
Virginia	42,075	35,901	30,029	24,577	34,581	6.4
West Virginia	34,566	29,851	24,379	19,738	29,073	3.6

* See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories. 102 public master's level institutions are included in this analysis.

NOTES: Salaries for SREB states are reported according to Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS, formerly HEGIS) definitions. Salaries reported as 11-12 month appointments have been converted to 9-10 month equivalence by reducing the reported amounts by 2/11.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

TABLE 66

Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty Public Baccalaureate Institutions*

	1987-88				All Ranks Average	
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Amount 1987-88	Percent Change 1987-1988
SREB States	$35,734	$30,426	$26,203	$21,866	$29,167	5.0
Alabama	38,503	33,341	25,130	—	33,380	-2.3
Arkansas	32,787	28,575	25,376	21,018	26,591	1.9
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	38,255	31,253	28,657	25,300	30,541	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	43,333	33,302	26,363	22,286	32,033	4.3
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	40,635	33,828	29,066	24,665	33,013	6.8
Oklahoma	34,196	31,394	26,437	22,904	28,303	1.7
South Carolina	35,321	30,094	25,801	20,615	28,281	4.3
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	40,837	33,228	28,030	—	31,802	9.0
Virginia	38,330	32,718	29,264	24,700	32,921	7.7
West Virginia	32,511	27,411	23,436	20,180	26,764	3.3

* See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories. 26 public baccalaureate level institutions are included in this analysis.

"—" Indicates not applicable.

"..." Indicates states did not have institutions in the Baccalaureate category in 1986-87 or 1987-88.

NOTES: Salaries for SREB states are reported according to Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS, formerly HEGIS) definitions. Salaries reported as 11-12 month appointments have been converted to 9-10 month equivalence by reducing the reported amounts by 2/11.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

TABLE 67

Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty
Public Two-Year Institutions*

	1987-88					All Ranks Average	
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Single Rank**	Amount 1987-88	Percent Change 1987-1988
SREB States	$36,348	$30,696	$26,934	$23,739	$26,423	$27,528	5.8
Alabama	...	...	...	...	29,361	29,361	4.1
Arkansas	30,934	30,064	26,191	20,850	23,628	24,235	6.5
Florida	34,068	29,504	27,794	26,411	...	30,289	10.5
Georgia	36,054	31,469	27,381	23,070	24,171	26,050	-8.1†
Kentucky	32,681	26,503	21,808	20,417	21,439	23,324	1.8
Louisiana	31,721	27,748	24,542	20,580	20,853	22,031	-0.9
Maryland	40,935	34,072	27,838	23,500	...	33,755	6.7
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	22,714	22,714	6.3
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	23,908	23,908	5.6
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	26,825	26,825	3.5
South Carolina	33,448	29,093	25,472	23,504	...	24,095	2.6
Tennessee	33,596	28,318	25,571	22,646	...	27,096	9.6
Texas	...	...	...	...	29,673	29,673	4.1
Virginia	36,752	32,818	28,389	24,504	...	30,744	7.3
West Virginia	31,182	26,148	21,404	17,208	...	24,151	3.3

* See Appendix for SREB definitions of institutional categories. 526 public two-year institutions are included in this analysis.

** In several states two-year college systems classify all faculty in a single rank.

† Clayton Junior College has become Clayton State College, a four-year institution.

NOTES: Salaries for SREB states are reported according to Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS, formerly HEGIS) definitions. Salaries reported as 11-12 month appointments have been converted to 9-10 month equivalence by reducing the reported amounts by 2/11. Salary data for Two-Year IV institutions in Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee, and West Virginia and for Two-Year III institutions in Texas were not reported.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

APPENDIX

SREB-STATE DATA EXCHANGE
DEFINITIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL CATEGORIES*

The purpose of this set of institutional categories is not to create a hierarchy of institutions or to rank institutions based on prestige. Rather, the categories group institutions based on factors believed to be the most relevant to determining resource requirements. Differences in institutional size (numbers of awards), role (type of awards), breadth of program offerings (number of 2-digit Classification of Instructional Programs [CIP] codes in which awards are granted), and comprehensiveness (percent of awards in 2-digit CIP categories), are the factors upon which this classification of institutions is based.

Category	Definition
Doctoral I	Institutions awarding at least 100 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (2-digit classification) with no more than 50 percent of the degrees in any one category.
Doctoral II	Institutions awarding at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least 5 CIP categories (2-digit classification).
Doctoral III	Institutions awarding at least 1 doctoral degree.
Master's I	Institutions awarding at least 100 master's, education specialist, or post-master's certificates or degrees distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (2-digit classification), excluding post-baccalaureate certificates.
Master's II	Institutions awarding at least 1 master's, education specialist, or post-master's certificate or degree, excluding post-baccalaureate certificates.
Baccalaureate	Institutions that award the baccalaureate degree as the highest degree.
Two-Year I	Institutions whose awards are exclusively, or almost exclusively, college-parallel associate degrees.
Two-Year II	Institutions whose awards are predominantly associate degrees in college-parallel or vocational-technical fields. (Some certificates or diplomas may also be awarded.)
Two-Year III	Institutions whose awards are predominantly certificates or diplomas, with some associate degrees.
Two-Year IV	Institutions whose awards are exclusively, or almost exclusively, certificates or diplomas.
Specialized	Special purpose institutions with specialized degree programs. These may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools, or engineering schools, etc.

* Used in SREB State Profiles and Tables 10, 43, 55, 62, 64, 65, 66, and 67.

STATE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AGENCIES

This list includes for each state, the state agency or agencies responsible for the statewide coordination of collegiate institutions, including those responsible for two-year college systems and two-year vocational-technical systems where this function is a separate or shared responsibility.

Alabama

Joseph T. Sutton, Executive Director
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery, Alabama 36197-0001
(205) 269-2700

Fred J. Gainous, Chancellor
State Department of Postsecondary Education
4505 Executive Park Drive
Montgomery, Alabama 36116-1601
(205) 834-2200

Arkansas

Paul B. Marion, Jr., Director
Department of Higher Education
1220 W. Third Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 371-1441

Lonnie McNatt, Acting Director
Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Education Building, West
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 682-4475

Florida

Charles B. Reed, Chancellor
Board of Regents
State University System of Florida
107 West Gaines Street, Suite 210
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1950
(904) 488-4234

Clark Maxwell, Executive Director
State Board of Community Colleges
Collins Building
107 West Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1950
(904) 488-1721

William Proctor, Executive Director
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission
Knott Building, Room 304
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(904) 488-7894

Betty Castor, Commissioner*
State Department of Education
Capitol Building, Room PL 116
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 487-1785

Georgia

H. Dean Propst, Chancellor
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-2200

Kenneth Breeden, Commissioner
Department of Technical and Adult Education
Suite 660, South Tower
One CNN Center
Atlanta, Georgia 30335
(404) 656-6714

Kentucky

Gary S. Cox, Jr., Executive Director
Council on Higher Education
West Frankfort Office Complex
1050 U.S. 127, South
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-3553

John Brock, Superintendent of Public Instruction*
Department of Education
Capitol Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-4770

Louisiana

Sally Clausen, Commissioner
Board of Regents
161 Riverside Mall
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801-1389
(504) 342-4253

Wilmer C. Cody, Superintendent*
Department of Education
P.O. Box 94064
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9064
(504) 342-3602

Maryland

Laslo Boyd, Acting Secretary of Education
Maryland Higher Education Commission
16 Francis Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 974-2971

James D. Tschechtelin, Executive Director
State Board for Community Colleges
Georgetown Plaza, Suite 210
914 Bay Ridge Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21403
(301) 269-2881

Mississippi

Ray W. Cleere, Commissioner
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
P.O. Box 2336
Jackson, Mississippi 39225-2336
(601) 982-6611

George V. Moody, Director
State Board for Community and Junior Colleges
P.O. Box 771
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
(601) 359-3520

North Carolina

C.D. Spangler, Jr., President
University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
(919) 962-6981

Robert Scott, State President
Department of Community Colleges
State Board of Education
Education Building
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
(919) 733-7051

Oklahoma

Hans Brisch, Chancellor
State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(405) 521-2444

South Carolina

Fred R. Sheheen, Commissioner
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 650
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 253-6260

James R. Morris, Executive Director
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
111 Executive Center Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29210
(803) 758-6919

Tennessee

Arliss L. Roaden, Executive Director
Tennessee Higher Education Commission
Suite 1900, Parkway Towers
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
(655) 741-3605

Thomas Garland, Chancellor
State University and Community College System of Tennessee
1415 Murfreesboro Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37217
(615) 366-4400

Texas

Kenneth H. Ashworth, Commissioner
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 462-6400

Virginia

Gordon K. Davies, Director
State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North Fourteenth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 225-2117

West Virginia

William K. Simmons, Chancellor
West Virginia Board of Regents
950 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 348-2177

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*These individuals are heads of agencies with responsibility for postsecondary vocational-technical institutions as well as for elementary and secondary education.

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